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ABSTRACT

This report presents an inventory of 268 federal programs which have direct impact on families, selected from the 1,044 programs listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance for fiscal year 1976. Introductory sections describe the background of the inventory and explain the definitions and concepts (family, impact, direct impact, and indirect impact) used. Also dicussed is the context in which this report must be understood; the fact that both the inventory and Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance represent only a portion of the wide range of policies which affect families is underscored. Subsequent sections of the report describe the inventory, briefly summarize and analyze the findings, and recommend selected programs for family impact analysis. Inventory tables pertaining to specific programs comprise the final and largest section of the report. Programs are categorized according to the 17 federal agencies responsible for them. The title, objective, target group, government's dollar obligation for FY 1976, and type of impact on families are reported for each program. Also included are profiles of the five agencies (Veterans Administration and Departments of Health, Education and Welfare; Housing and Urban Development; Labor; and Agriculture) which together account for 80 percent of the program in the inventory. (CM)

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# TOWARD AN INVENTORY OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS WITH DIRECT IMPACT ON FAMILIES

Staff Report - Family Impact Seminar

February 1978

PS 009934

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# TOWARD AN INVENTORY OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS WITH DIRECT IMPACT ON FAMILIES

## Preface

There is increasing interest among scholars, policy-makers and the public in examining the ways in which public and private policies affect families. This new approach to policy analysis -- which we call family impact analysis -- is in its formative stages. Before the family impact concept can be thoroughly tested, substantial work will be required to develop and refine the necessary definitions, questions, frameworks and methodologies for analysis.

Toward an Inventory of Federal Programs with Direct Impact on Families is designed to contribute to and encourage the growing field of family impact analysis. We believe that the most productive route to developing the necessary tools for such analysis is through examining specific programs and policies. It is our hope, therefore, that this preliminary inventory, and its suggestions as to federal programs that seem especially appropriate for family impact analysis, will prove to be a useful guide to those individuals and organizations who are themselves interested in conducting program analysis in these terms.

This paper and Inventory are staff products and reflect the hard work and creativity of a number of people including: Theodora Ooms who did the major substantive work; Nancy Amidei and Faye Baumgarner who provided research and analytic assistance at the beginning and closing stages respectively; and Elizabeth Bode, Deborah Rose and Yvonne Stoltzfus who provided editorial and secretarial assistance. In addition we have drawn substantially on the discussions of our five Seminar meetings held to date.

A. Sidney Johnson, III
Director, Family Impact Seminar

February 1978

## INTRODUCTION

The Family Impact Seminar's primary task is to explore the feasibility of preparing family impact statements on public policies. Yet, since almost every government program or activity affects families in some respects, the topic has no firm boundaries and lacks a clear focus. Where, then, is it appropriate to begin such an inquiry?

The staff of the Seminar decided that an initial step was to identify the federal government's programs that had potential impact on families through a review of the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. This catalog contains a comprehensive, government-wide listing of programs, services and activities of the federal government which provide assistance or benefits to the American public. The review produced a preliminary inventory of federal programs with direct potential impact on families. In addition, it prompted the Seminar staff to clarify certain working definitions and to use a simple classification of a program's potential impact in terms of the different target groups and family functions it seemed most likely to affect.

The inventory is thus based on a careful review of the 1,044 programs listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance for fiscal year 1976. 1/ This paper will discuss the purposes, context, and findings of the inventory as follows: Section I describes the background to this inventory; Section II explains the basic definitions and concepts; Section III discusses the context in which this report must be understood -- underscoring the fact that both the inventory and Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, on which it is based, represent only a portion of the wide range of federal policies which affect families. Sections IV and V describe the inventory, briefly summarize and analyze the findings, and recommend selected programs for family impact analysis.

The inventory's exclusive focus on programs listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance is only illustrative and preliminary. Thorough review and comprehensive listing of public policies which affect families must consider local, state, and federal programs and policies, and the many different elements of government programs and policies including laws, regulations, funding priorities, court decisions, and systems of organization and delivery. This inventory is, therefore, a first step toward identifying federal policies which have potential impact on families.

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1/ Published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

## I. BACKGROUND

The Family Impact Seminar is a three-year project designed to review the feasibility and desirability of developing a process for assessing the impact of public policies on families. Its purposes are to look systematically at the Federal government's relationship to families and to develop and test a "tool" -- which might be called a family impact statement -- for encouraging government's greater awareness of and sensitivity to its impact. 2/

The Seminar's existence and its decision to conduct a preliminary inventory are based, in part, on a recognition that government policies have seldom been discussed or analyzed explicitly in terms of their impact on families -- not by political theorists, policymakers or the public. Indeed, there seems to be a widely shared belief in this country that government is neutral to families; that few, if any, policies affect families directly.

The exception to this belief seems to be restricted to programs and policies which affect poor families or vulnerable children. In such cases, there is general recognition that the government does and should intervene to mitigate the worst effects of poverty, severe illness or handicap, or serious physical abuse and neglect of children by their parents and relatives.

Yet, the fact is that a wide range of federal policies -- from tax policies to military and foreign service transfer policies -- can and do affect families at all income levels.

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2/ For further information about the Family Impact Seminar refer to our booklet, "Family Impact Seminar: An Introduction."

3/ For a general discussion of these issues see the Carnegie Council report edited by Kenneth Keniston, All Our Children: American Families Under Pressure, (N.Y.: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovitch, Sept. 1977); National Academy of Sciences, Towards a National Policy for Children and Families, (Washington, D.C.: 1976); Sheila Kamerman and Alfred Kahn. "Explorations in Family Policy." Social Work, May 1976, p.181; and "Government and the Family," entire issue of Journal of Marriage and Family, Feb. 1967, Vol.29,No.1.

Before testing the feasibility of using a family impact statement as a tool for policy analysis, the Seminar recognized the need to explore the scope of existing federal family-related programs. This inventory is the result of that exploration, and it both broadens and narrows the concept of family-related public policies. In reaction to the belief that only a few federal policies affect families, the inventory's scope has deliberately been broadened beyond programs administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and/or aimed directly at poor families. At the same time, because every federal program ultimately affects families, the inventory has been narrowed initially to federal domestic assistance programs which seem to affect family functions and individuals' family relationships directly.

The majority of programs in the Catalog designate individuals as their targets or intended beneficiaries. Yet one of the key questions that arose repeatedly in preparation of the inventory was to what extent programs were designed to assist individuals understand the significance and importance of individuals' family relationships.

This individualistic focus is not surprising. It reflects, in part, the fact that our democratic system of government is based primarily on the recognition of individual rights and responsibilities. As a result, we tend in this country to define social problems and needs -- and the programs they are designed to address -- in largely individualistic terms.

Yet most individuals -- especially children -- do not exist as totally independent, self-sufficient entities. Most individuals are members of families, and we are becoming increasingly aware that their needs, opportunities and responsibilities are often greatly influenced by their family relationships.

This shift in thinking towards viewing individuals at least partially in their family context has some profound implications for public policy. 4/

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4/ Peter Berger and Richard Neuhaus make the point that government has too often overlooked or ignored the variety of "mediating structures" that stand between the government and the individual, of which the family is one; the others are neighborhood and community organizations, religious institutions, voluntary agencies. (See their monograph, To Empower People, American Enterprise Institute, Washington, D.C., 1977).

Some of the general policy and program questions that a family impact perspective raises are:

- o What effects does the program have on family membership and stability? What incentives or disincentives are provided to marry, have children, separate or divorce? What incentives or disincentives exist for family members to live together or live independently?

- o Does the program understand the role that family members may play in contributing to an individuals' need or problem? Does it recognize the contribution family members may make to alleviate the need or solve the problem?

- o Does the organization of separate services to meet the needs of individual family members increase or decrease the extent to which services are effective? What effects does such an organization have on program efficiency and coordination?

- o What effects does the program have on each family member's ability to perform family functions effectively?

These are some of the essential questions for family impact analysis to explore, and they explain why many programs designed for individuals are included in this inventory.

Several attempts have been made in recent years to identify federal programs that affect children. 5/ One of the most recent attempts to identify a "children's budget," namely "those funds which make public policy toward children operational." 6/ The Family Impact Seminar Inventory is the first attempt -- to our knowledge -- to begin constructing an inventory of federal programs which have a potential impact on families.

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5/ See in particular, Sheldon H. White, et. al., Federal Programs for Young Children: Review and Recommendations (Summary Vol. IV) DHEW, Washington, D.C., 1973; Appalachian Regional Commission, Federal Programs for Young Children, October, 1970.

6/ Ruth R. Rose of the Public Policy Research Center, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Government Programs Affecting Children: The Federal Budget Fiscal Years 1974-76, an unpublished report commissioned by the National Science Foundation.

## II. DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

The following four working definitions have evolved from the Seminar's general review of federal policies and programs affecting families. These four, used specifically in compiling the Inventory, are as follows:

A. Family. The Family Impact Seminar uses the term 'family' in a broad sense to include two different but related concepts: the "household" family and the "kinship" family.

In a definition adopted from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, "household family" means "a group of two or more persons residing together who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption." "Kinship family" means "two or more persons who are related by blood, marriage or adoption." This definition excludes the reference to household sharing or co-residence to underscore the importance of extended families and kinship networks in family impact analysis. Use of this definition encourages consideration of public policies' effect on relationships or shared responsibilities between single people who live alone and their relatives, and between family groups of different generations who do not live together.

Though neither of these working definitions requires inclusion of a child or children, the Seminar has a special interest in families with dependent children.

B. Impact. The Family Impact Seminar defines impact as "the effects -- demonstrable or possible -- of a policy."7/

This definition indicates interest in identifying policies which have both proven and potential effects on family functioning or behavior. The identification, for further research, of policies which have possible effects, is one of the specific purposes of family impact analysis and of this inventory.

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7/ For the purposes of this paper, "policy" and "program" will be generally used interchangeably as shorthand terms to stand for a complex concept of a whole set of public actions that together may be considered to add up to a policy, or may separately be the subject of 'policy' analysis.

Impact can be both short-term and long-term, explicit or implicit, and intended or unintended. 8/ It may lend itself partially or totally to quantitative measurement in terms such as dollars expended or received, persons served, divorces obtained, or other demographic measures. It may also be measured, or described, more qualitatively in such terms as improved parenting skills, more family harmony and solidarity, and better mental health.

C. Direct Impact. For the purpose of this Inventory, we define direct impact to include policies or programs whose primary goal is the provision of financial assistance, in-kind subsidies, or services to individuals or families (such as social security benefits, subsidized school lunches, or health services, respectively). With very few exceptions, these benefits or services do not go straight from federal departments in Washington to families, but pass through several layers of administrative bureaucracies and institutions (social agencies, hospitals, schools). However, the intended beneficiaries of these programs are individuals or families.

D. Indirect Impact. Programs or policies with indirect impact are those whose primary goal is the provision of resources or services to state or local agencies, institutions, and organizations but may then have a secondary impact on families or family members. Such programs may be devoted to construction, general community development, research, training, information gathering, planning, administration, etc. The primary beneficiaries are institutions, organizations, individuals as members of a professional group or business.

The distinction between direct and indirect impact requires some element of judgment, especially when applied to the brief program descriptions in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. For the Inventory, the differentiation was viewed as a guiding principle, not a rigid or absolute standard.

The Inventory's primary attention to policies with direct impact is not a statement about the importance or severity of any particular policy's impact on families. It simply reflects

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8/ For further discussion of these points, see Sheila Kamerman, Developing a Family Impact Statement (New York: Foundation for Child Development, an occasional paper, 1977).

the limited time and resources available to conduct this review and a judgment that as family impact analysis develops it is most practical to begin with a focus on programs with direct impact.

## III. CONTEXT

The Seminar's Inventory must be viewed with explicit understanding of what it includes and excludes, and clear recognition of its potential benefits and its limitations.

It is essential to understand that the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (and therefore the Inventory) excludes a wide range of federal policies which can have significant impact on families. For example, neither includes a description of income tax policies, court decisions, federal government's own employment policies, regulatory policies or macro-economic policy decisions. As the following examples indicate, each of these program areas contains policies which can have serious, long-term effects on families.

A. Tax Policy. There is an increasing awareness that provisions of the Income Tax Code can have quite specific family impact, especially in the area which some economists have begun to call "tax expenditures." This means tax preferences, such as credits or deductions, which in effect provide direct subsidies to their beneficiaries. 9/ The purposes for which these deductions or credits are made available, their size, and the conditions under which they can be partially or totally claimed can have direct impact on families.

The so-called "marriage penalty" in the income tax provides a disincentive to some couples to marry. At certain levels of income, the total deductions available to a married couple is not equal to the deductions they would receive if they lived together unmarried. For example, as Isabelle Sawhill pointed out in a memorandum (Income Tax Policies and The Two-Earner Family) in 1975, "if a man earning $10,000 a year marries a woman who also earns $10,000, they will pay an extra $340 in taxes."

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9/ Tax expenditures are defined as "revenue losses from provisions of the tax law that provide special or selective tax relief. These revenue losses are called tax expenditures, because they are very much like payments by the federal government -- except that they are made through a reduction of taxes rather than a direct grant." A tax expenditure "is analogous to an entitlement program on the spending side of the budget; the amount expended is not subject to any legislated limit..." Congressional Budget Office, Five Year Budget Projections: Fiscal Years 1978-82, Supplement on Tax Expenditures, April 1977.

A careful study would be needed to establish the extent to which these provisions cause couples to postpone or avoid marriage, or cause married couples to divorce. Nonetheless, these provisions, intentional or not, constitute a tax disincentive to marriage in certain circumstances and, as such, have a possible family impact.

Another very familiar provision of the tax codes -- the deduction allowed for real estate taxes and mortgage payments -- exemplifies tax policy with impact on families. This policy -- which in fiscal year 1977 provided a total of $9.9 billion in tax relief to individuals and families 10/ -- probably has a greater impact on housing opportunities for families than the federal programs offering housing subsidies or public housing to the poor. In fact, Henry Aaron has pointed out that in 1966 the total savings under this tax preference to families with incomes of $50,000 or more were only slightly less than the total subsidy for low rent public housing. 11/

Other familiar tax preferences include the $750 personal exemption available to each taxpayer and each of his or her dependents, and deductions for medical expenses above a certain level. In such ways, the income tax code contains a variety of provisions which can have direct sizeable impacts on families.,

B. Court Decisions. Many of government's major impacts on particular families may come from court decisions, primarily at the state level. These include rulings pertaining to removal of children from their natural families and placement in foster care or adoption; separation, divorce and child custody; commitments to mental hospitals; and juvenile court proceedings. Landmark decisions by the Supreme Court have had major effects on the development of family law in many of these areas, at many levels of government, and thus had impact on families themselves, relationships between family members, and between families and public institutions.

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10/ Ibid., fn. 9.

11/ See Henry J. Aaron, Shelter and Subsidies: Who Benefits from Federal Housing Policies? (The Brookings Institution, 1972), Ch. 10.

C. Government as Employer. The federal government is the nation's largest employer; in this capacity, it has a very direct impact on the lives of millions of families. The income and job security and generous fringe benefits it provides employees have direct and presumably very positive impact on families. At the same time, other aspects of civil service employment, such as limited availability of part-time and flexitime opportunities, may often have negative effects.

In its capacity as military and foreign service employer, the federal government assumes an even heavier responsibility for its employees and their families. But this kind of employment may also impose heavy costs on some families -- constant uprooting, disrupted schooling, and limited roles and opportunities for spouses and children.

D. Regulatory Agencies. The activities of regulatory agencies and commissions comprise another group of public policies which are not treated in the Inventory or the Catalog but can have indirect and important effects on families. Examples include: Consumer Product Safety Council's decisions concerning TRIS-treated children's sleepwear; the Food and Drug Administration's decisions on the safety or hazards of drugs or food ingredients; and the Federal Communications Commission's actions with regard to permitted levels of television violence and guidelines for children's advertising.

E. Economic Policies. Finally, the Inventory omits such government economic policies as agricultural subsidies affecting the price of food products, price regulation (or deregulation) affecting the cost of fuel, and broad fiscal and monetary policies which determine in part the cost of credit, the rate of inflation and the level of unemployment. All these economic policies can have profound, though indirect, impact on families.

## IV. DESCRIPTION OF INVENTORY AND NOTES OF EXPLANATION

This Inventory is specifically a tabulated listing of 268 programs, located in 17 federal departments or agencies, selected from the 1976 Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Programs. Programs were selected from the catalog's 1,044 entries if they provided financial assistance, in-kind subsidies, or varied services directly to individuals or families who were thus the intended beneficiaries.

These criteria led to the exclusion of the activities of entire federal departments or agencies from the Inventory: -- State, Commerce, Defense, Environmental Protection, Energy Research and Development, Postal Service, and various regulatory commissions and bodies. In addition, certain component programs of the seventeen departments represented in the Inventory were not selected because they gave assistance to broad communities or regions for general community-wide development, and provided aid to organizations and businesses and support to institutions (colleges, museums) for construction, planning, administration, training, and research. Since information provided in the Catalog is scant, some decisions to include or exclude certain programs were based on individual, sometimes arbitrary judgments. For example, support for the arts in general was excluded; research was generally excluded, except where demonstration studies provided substantial services to families. Training of professionals was generally excluded except for the Family Medicine Training Grant Program. Programs with multiple objectives, were included if any sizable portions of them had direct impact on families. This criterion even dominated when most of the program was geared to construction or administration and therefore might have only indirect impact.

### 1976 Federal Catalog of Domestic Assistance

A word of caution about the nature of the information in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance: this catalog is compiled by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and issued in its entirety once a year (in the spring); updated supplementary pages are issued once, in mid-year. Information included about programs is requested by OMB and prepared by agencies or departments themselves on a voluntary basis. There is a considerable time lag between the enactment of a new program and its appearance in the Catalog, partly because updating occurs only twice a year, and partly because agencies do not usually forward information until the program regulations have been issued -- sometimes many months, even years after the initial authorization or enactment. Thus in the Catalog for fiscal year 1976 which was used for the Inventory there is no reference to the important Education for All Handicapped Children Act (PL 94-142), even though it was enacted in 1975 (regulations were issued December 31, 1976).

The Catalog, which was first published in December 1965, is intended as a ready reference to any individuals, groups, institutions or agencies -- both public and private -- searching for sources of federal financial support for which they might be eligible. It includes a brief summary of each program's basic characteristics and a helpful series of indexes for cross-referencing by subject matter, federal agency, and popular name. Only two entries are to be found under 'Family' in the subject index: Family medicine and Family planning.

The tables listed in the Family Impact Seminar Inventory provide only some of this basic information: title, objectives, Catalog number, and financial obligations for fiscal year 1976. Further information about authorizing legislation, type of funding, eligibility and application details, and program accomplishments are not included in the Inventory since they appear to be less relevant to identifying programs with potential impacts on families. They can be readily obtained by reference to the Catalog.

Certain other basic program information is not included in the Catalog. First, rarely, is there any accurate or comparable count of the numbers of families or individuals who have received assistance. Second, it is also impossible to determine from the Catalog what proportion of the total funds was actually received by individuals or families, and how much was taken up in administrative and operating costs.

Financial obligations

For most of the programs in this Inventory we have noted the dollar "obligations." For a few, these figures were either not available or in the case of technical assistance programs, not able to be calculated. (N/A) "Obligations" is a technical, legal term used to describe the federal government's legal financial commitments. What this figure means and does not mean must be carefully noted for the following reasons:

- o Dollar obligations incurred for a program will not necessarily reflect actual expenditures or net outlays. In the case of income assistance programs or services these figures are usually closely related but not always so.

- o Obligations'figures are open to considerable misunderstanding, especially for various loans and insurance programs. In these cases, federal financial obligations will usually cover the entire amount of the credit or insurance available -- and may thus be very large -- but the figures do not reflect the total outlay (or net cost) of this program to the department, which may be very small.

Impact on Families

On the Inventory tables, in addition to information obtained from the Catalog, we checked each program to see whether the program was directly aimed at families and to ascertain which of three family impact dimensions would be involved. On the basis of Catalog information alone we made judgments about which of the following three dimensions of family life were presumably affected by the program, intentionally or unintentionally. These terms and dimensions have the following meanings:

- o Membership Dimension

  In this column we considered whether the program had the potential to have an effect on families' membership trends (birth, marriage, separation, divorce, death) or household composition (which family members live together). Examples of programs with impact on this dimension would be family planning, abortion, health services, foster care, child abuse and neglect programs, community-based services for mental health or the penal system.

- o Material Support Functions Dimension

  In this column we checked those programs which affect families' abilities to provide material support for their members through employment, securing of housing, job training. These include, for example, income maintenance programs, housing subsidies, and job training programs.

- o Nurturant Health Functions Dimension

  A third dimension of impact clusters around the function of families to rear and nurture their dependents, encourage and support their physical, intellectual and emotional development and provide psychological sustenance to their members. Programs which exemplify the various kinds of impact on such functions are nutrition and preventive health programs; compensatory education and programs providing services to vulnerable family members such as the handicapped, mentally ill, elderly, young children.

While most programs were found to involve only one of these dimensions of family functioning, some involved two or all three dimensions.

Explicit Family Impact. When the program title or objectives stated in the Catalog made it clear that families or a unit of at least two family members were the intended beneficiaries of the program, this column was checked X. While we realize that

this differentiation of explicit family programs may not prove, on further investigation, to reflect a substantial family focus in the nature or design of the program, we did feel this was an important and potentially interesting distinction, for the written description and labelling of a program will at least influence perceptions and expectations about it. Moreover, programs so designated are clear candidates for family impact analysis.

Target Group Categories [noted in the inventory tables after the objectives thus ( )]

The beneficiaries of the programs were divided into eight broad categories (target groups) and each program was assigned to one of these groups. These groups, and their definitions are as follows:

Children - ages 0-9 yrs

Youth - ages 10-24 yrs

Children/Youth - ages 0-24 yrs

Adult - ages 25-59 yrs

Youth/adult - ages 10-59 yrs

Aged - ages 60 yrs and over

Diverse - programs designed for a broad (or unspecified) age range

Explicit family - where families were explicitly stated in the objectives as the intended beneficiaries, or if the program was clearly designed to benefit a family group of at least two members, (e.g. mother and child)

Although a program sometimes overlapped these categories, a judgment was made about which group the program was primarily designed to serve and no program was assigned to more than one group. This judgment was sometimes based on arbitrary decisions. For example, all programs for Veterans are considered as being targetted at Adults, even though 18-24 yr old Veterans - who for other programs are considered Youth - can and do benefit from them. Another example of some ambiguity is the Social Security Retirement Benefits program (#13.803). While the program's primary beneficiaries are the elderly, some social security benefits in fact go to children and other dependents upon the beneficiary's death. However it was decided that the program should be assigned to the Aged rather than the diverse category.

Limitations of the Inventory.

The presentation and discussion that follows in the next section relies primarily on information provided in the Catalog, especially for the distinction between 'potential and explicit' family impact. This creates some problems as the brief program descriptions may give inaccurate or distorted impressions of programs' intent, emphasis and/or actual operations:

- o A program title and listed objectives may not reflect actual emphasis. For example, despite the absence of any explicit family reference in the objectives of the Handicapped Early Childhood Assistance Program (#13.444), recent regulations to guide proposals requesting funds from this program place strong emphasis on parent participation in program advisory councils and involvement of parents and other family members in the educational program of their children.

- o A program may not be restricted to low income families by law or regulation, but because of its location and the nature of the setting and service provided its actual clientele may be predominantly from low income families. For example, family planning services (#13.217) which are often located in large hospital clinics in inner cities will be found to serve primarily low income families.

- o A program such as the school lunch program (#10.555) may derive much of its political support and recognition from concern about the inadequate nutrition of children from poor families. However because of various historical, and institutional factors it generally seems to benefit middle income suburban families, and the farmers who provide the food.

- o Obligations' figures are not, as has been mentioned, accurate measures of net outlays or expenditures, and thus cannot be regarded as a measure of the federal governments investment in a specific program area.

The discussion has, for occasional illustrative purposes, drawn on other sources of information about specific programs to supplement the Catalog information, but systematic in-depth research on the programs in the Inventory was considered to be beyond the scope of this paper. Clearly a thoroughly descriptive and analytic account of federal government programs with family impact would need to explore far beyond the information provided in the Catalog, and would involve family impact analysis of each one of the programs.

## V. SUMMARY OF INVENTORY FINDINGS: Presentation of Tables, Discussion and Recommended Programs

This section presents and briefly discusses the two summary tables. Table I - Inventory by Agency; and Table II - Inventory by Target Group, followed by a more detailed analysis and profiles of the five agencies, which together account for 80 percent of the programs listed in the Inventory. The discussion highlights the dimensions of family functioning affected by the agency's programs, the target groups primarily involved, and, where significant, the restriction of programs to low income families or availability to a broader public. Particular programs within each agency are suggested as suitable for family impact analysis. Examples of relevant family impact questions upon which such analysis might focus are cited.

### Table I - Inventory by Agency

This table shows that the Inventory consists of a total of 268 programs, administered by 17 different federal agencies, which are considered to have "potential" impact on families. 12/ In addition, a subset of 63 programs is separately identified as having "explicit" family impact. For both the total and subset groups of programs, the table shows the number of programs and dollar obligations involved for each agency. Thus, the 268 potential family programs account for $180.6 billion and the 63 explicit programs for $66.8 billion in obligations. 13/

The vertical column lists the 17 agencies in descending order of the number of their programs included in the Inventory. In addition, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is subdivided into five administrative subsections: Health, Education, Welfare, Social Security, and the Office of the Secretary.

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12/ These 17 agencies are ACTION, Agriculture, Appalachian Regional Commission, Civil Service, Commission on Civil Rights, Community Services Administration, HEW, HUD, Interior, Justice, Labor, National Labor Relations Board, Railroad Retirement Board, The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Transportation, Treasury, and Veterans.

13/ As explained above, these totals of dollar obligations do not reflect total outlays or expenditures, since obligation figures mean something very different for a service or income transfer program than for a loan or insurance program: the figures are not properly "additive."

**Summary Table I:**

**INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL DIRECT**

| Agencies | Potential Family Impact No. of Programs |
|---|---|
| DHEW: | |
| Education | 59 |
| Welfare | 25 |
| Health | 25 |
| Social Security | 8 |
| Office of the Secretary | 2 |
| Total | 119 |
| VETERANS (VA) | 31 |
| HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD) | 24 |
| LABOR (DOL) | 21 |
| AGRICULTURE (USDA) | 19 |
| INTERIOR/Bureau of Indian Affairs | 14 |
| JUSTICE | 13 |
| ACTION | 9 |
| CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION | 5 |
| COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION | 4 |
| APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION | 3 |
| RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD | 1 |
| TREASURY | 1 |
| TRANSPORTATION | 1 |
| NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD | 1 |
| COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS | 1 |
| PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED | 1 |
| TOTAL | 268 |

Inventory by Agency

PROGRAMS WITH
IMPACT ON FAMILIES

| Total Obligations ($ Million) | Explicit Family Impact No. of Programs | Total Obligations ($ Million) |
|---|---|---|
| 5,881 | 2 | 75 |
| 18,336 | 9 | 15,568 |
| 1,387 | 6 | 348 |
| 93,473 | 2 | 17,761 |
| 151 | 1 | 124 |
| 119,228 | 20 | 33,876 |
| 28,385 | 7 | 11,331 |
| 8,440 | 19 | 8,410 |
| 6,695 | 4 | 485 |
| 12,191 | 9 | 7,005 |
| 350 | 2 | 10 |
| 697 | - | - |
| 81 | - | - |
| 85 | - | - |
| 401 | 1 | 28 |
| 91 | - | - |
| 3,639 | 1 | 3,639 |
| 124 | - | - |
| 116 | - | - |
| 68 | - | - |
| 8 | - | - |
| 1 | - | - |
| 180,600 | 63 | 66,794 |

Discussion. While HEW heads the lists of individual agencies both by number of programs (119 out of 268) and dollar obligations ($119.2 billion out of $180.6 billion), the next six agencies (HUD, Interior, Justice, Labor, USDA, and Veterans) collectively account for just as many programs (122 out of 268). And whereas HEW's predominance is clearly impressive, these figures provide good evidence of the need to question the common assumption that federal family-related programs are a primary or exclusive concern of HEW. In fact, only one fourth of the 119 HEW programs are explicit family programs, and this is less than one third of the total explicit family programs in the Inventory. HUD ranks first among the programs with the highest percentage of explicit family programs (80 percent); Agriculture is second (50 percent), and HEW third (32 percent).

Table II - Inventory by Target Group

This table shows the number of programs and dollar obligations for each agency broken down by different categories of target groups, that is, those persons for whom the program was explicitly designed. These target group categories, defined on page 14, are: Child, Child/Youth, Youth, Youth/Adult, Adult, Aged, Diverse and Family. For each agency, both the number of programs and the total dollar obligations are noted for each target group.

Discussion. This table illuminates some interesting patterns and distribution of target groups by agency. The largest group of programs falls in the diverse category comprising a third of the total (82 out of 268). The next highest single group is "Family," with 63 programs. However, if the first three categories covering ages 0-24 are added together (Child, Child/Youth and Youth), they account for 64 programs, which is more than the Family category. The smallest category is Aged, with only 11 programs. Certain agencies cluster or focus on one end or another of the age spectrum. For example, education programs concentrate on children and youth; labor concentrates on the ages considered to be in the work force -- youth, adults. Some departments or subdivisions of HEW have no programs in certain categories. ACTION, HUD, Labor, Justice and Veterans, for example, have no programs for children or children and youth; and Education, Health, Agriculture and Veterans have no programs specifically for the aged.

If the large group of programs which are in the diverse category are excluded, we find that about one third of the remaining programs are targetted on family groups, compared

Summary Table II: INVENTORY BY TARGET GROUP

Legend: 324(10) = $324 million
10 programs

| Agencies | CHILD | CHILD/YOUTH | YOUTH | YOUTH/ADULT | ADULT | AGED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HEW: | | | | | | |
| Education | 144( 5) | 2,634( 28) | 873( 5) | 2,061( 13) | 3( 1) | -- |
| Welfare | 72( 2) | -- | 7( 1) | -- | -- | 131( |
| Health | 108( 3) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Social Security | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62,085( |
| Office of the Secretary | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 324( 10) | 2,634( 28) | 880( 6) | 2,061( 13) | 3( 1) | 62,216( |
| VETERANS | -- | -- | -- | 5,664( 1) | 11,314( 22) | -- |
| HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6( |
| LABOR (DOL) | -- | -- | 142( 1) | 5,151( 4) | 654( 5) | 30( |
| AGRICULTURE (USDA) | 1,780( 3) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| INTERIOR/Bureau of Indian Affairs | 183( 5) | -- | 33( 1) | -- | 3( 1) | -- |
| JUSTICE | -- | -- | 48( 4) | -- | -- | -- |
| ACTION | -- | -- | N/A( 2) | -- | -- | 51( |
| CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION | -- | -- | 84( 2) | N/A( 1) | -- | -- |
| COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION | 17( 1) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION | 20( 1) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| TREASURY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| TRANSPORTATION | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| TOTAL | 2,324( 20) | 2,634( 28) | 1,187( 16) | 12,876( 19) | 11,974( 29) | 62,303( 1 |

| DIVERSE | FAMILY | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|
| 91( 5) | 75( 2) | 5,881( 59) |
| 2,558( 10) | 15,568( 9) | 18,336( 25) |
| 931( 16) | 348( 6) | 1,387( 25) |
| 13,627( 3) | 17,761( 2) | 93,473( 8) |
| 27( 1) | 124( 1) | 151( 2) |
| 17,234( 35) | 33,876( 20) | 119,228(119) |
| 76( 1) | 11,331( 7) | 28,385( 31) |
| 12( 4) | 8,422( 19) | 8,440( 24) |
| 233( 6) | 485( 4) | 6,695( 21) |
| 1,408( 7) | 9,003( 9) | 12,191( 19) |
| 121( 5) | 10( 2) | 350( 14) |
| 649( 9) | -- | 697( 13) |
| 30( 4) | -- | 81( 9) |
| 1( 2) | -- | 85( 5) |
| 356( 2) | 28( 1) | 401( 4) |
| 71( 2) | -- | 91( 3) |
| -- | 3,639( 1) | 3,639( 1) |
| 124( 1) | -- | 124( 1) |
| 116( 1) | -- | 116( 1) |
| 68( 1) | -- | 68( 1) |
| 8( 1) | -- | 8( 1) |
| 1( 1) | -- | 1( 1) |
| 20,508( 82) | 66,794( 63) | 180,600(268) |

with about two thirds categorized by different ages of the individual recipients. This finding suggests that there is, in fact, a broader recognition by federal agencies of the need to focus services on the family group than is commonly assumed to be the case and certainly more than is suggested by the two "family" references in the subject index of the Catalog. 14/

Analysis by dollar obligations shows a somewhat different pattern. The large number of child and youth programs (first three columns) -- 64 -- is not matched by high dollar obligations. The total obligations ($6.1 billion) is only a tenth of those for the 63 family programs ($63.8 billion). And the small number of programs for the aged accounts for twice the obligations committed for children and youth.

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14/ Family Medicine and Family Planning are the only two programs referenced by subject in the Catalog index.

PROFILES OF FIVE AGENCIES: HEW, HUD, Labor, USDA, Veterans

A. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW)

HEW heads the list of agencies both in terms of numbers of programs in the Inventory (119) and dollar obligations ($119.2 billion). However, examination of subtotals for the five subdivisions shows an interesting difference among the divisions: the two divisions responsible for the largest number of programs -- Education (59) and Health (25) -- have committed only small dollar obligations ($5.8 billion and $1.4 billion respectively). In contrast, funds for the eight Social Security programs ($93.5 billion) account for the major portion of the HEW total obligations (77 percent).

HEW's profile also reveals the following: (1) only a third of its programs are counted as being explicitly for families; (2) all three dimensions of family functioning are affected by at least some of its programs; and (3) many of the programs are available to families from all income levels. A review of each subdivision provides concrete examples of these conclusions.

1. Education Division (Office of Education)

Education has 59 programs listed in the Inventory, the largest number for any single department or division. These programs primarily address the special educational needs of such groups as the handicapped, Indians, and educationally disadvantaged, provide vocational education, and support school desegregation under the Emergency School Aid Act. The largest programs, in terms of obligations, are several providing student loans for higher education.

Most of these 59 programs are designed for school age children and youth/adults. Almost all are considered to affect only one dimension of family functioning -- health/nurturance. Many of the programs are universal, in the sense that they are not restricted to low income children; however, for a variety of reasons they may, in fact, mostly serve poor children.

Discussion. The most striking fact about Education's profile is the absence (with only two exceptions) of any mention of families as explicit beneficiaries. The exceptions are the Follow Through program ( #13.433 ), which heavily stresses parent participation, and Handicapped Media Services (#13.446), which includes training of parents in its objectives.

This omission is surprising for two reasons. First, education of children has historically been considered the primary function and responsibility of the family. Although society has gradually assumed an increasingly responsibility for education, few would suggest it has or should assume total responsibility. However the description in the objectives of these 59 programs do not make any reference to education as a function that is shared between schools and families. Second, recent research findings and program evaluations have concurred on the important influence of family background on educational outcome, and the need for parental involvement in the education of children. Yet, program titles and descriptions in the Catalog seldom reflect this new awareness, although specific regulations or the implementation of the program may do so.

Recommended Programs. The Follow Through program (#13.433) is an obvious candidate for family impact analysis. It would be interesting to ask, for example, both the amount and extent of parent participation, which members of the family are involved, what arrangements, if any, are made for participation by working parents, and whether any outcomes of this participation can be identified both for the children and for the parents or family as a whole. (Does parent involvement improve a child's academic performance or social adjustment? Does it encourage or discourage parent employment, improve parent self-concepts, and parent-child relationships?)

Family Impact analysis would seem to be especially appropriate for those programs aimed at serving especially vulnerable children or disadvantaged families. Such children present particularly difficult educational problems, and their families tend to be more alienated from school systems. Three such programs are: Educationally Deprived Children (#12.428); Indian Education Grants to LEA's (#13.534); and Drop Out Prevention (#13.420). Family Impact analysis might also be applied to various student aid and student loan programs. For example, the assumptions and requirements involved in a student achieving independent status, for purposes of determining financial need, might be explored to see if they contain incentives for family break-up or dissolution.

2. Health (Public Health Services)

Health has 25 programs listed, totalling $1.4 billion in obligations. Most of the programs focus on medical problems of individuals (drug abuse, alcoholism, care of crippled children) and on medically underserved populations, such as Indians and rural residents. Other programs, like health maintenance organizations, focus on innovative methods of health care delivery. Hence, the majority of these programs are serving a "diverse" target group. In terms of family functions, health programs generally affect nurturance and/or family membership.

Discussion. With the exception of three programs for children, different age groups with special health needs are not the specific target of any health program.

Most of the health programs are not specifically targetted at low-income groups, but rather at needy persons no matter what their income. (Federal assistance to meet the specific health needs of the poor is provided largely through the Medicaid program, which is not administered by the Public Health Service.) Some programs, such as Community Mental Health Centers, are "universal" in their target population but are income related through charging fees on a sliding scale basis.

Only one fifth of the health programs focus explicitly on the family unit. Although recognition of the interdependency of family members' health needs and problems is increasing both within and without the health professions, this realization has clearly not substantially affected the categorical nature of present health funding.

Recommended Programs. Two of the most recently established health programs explicitly recognize the need for a family perspective and would be obvious candidates for family impact analysis, namely, the Family Medicine Training Grants (Cat. #13.379) and the Family Health Centers (Cat. #13.261). Such analysis could examine whether orientation to families in delivery of health care would improve the health of individuals and prove more cost effective. 15/

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15/ Several studies have suggested that involving the family in both diagnosis and treatment of the individual patient can, for some illnesses, lead to more rapid and permanent recovery and can dramatically reduce rehospitalization rates.

Two other programs which are directly aimed at families or family units raise other interesting questions of family impact. (1) Further analysis of the Maternal and Child Health program (#13.232) - a program already concerned with the interdependency of mother and child - might show the effect of other family members' health needs on the health of this subunit and suggest a broadened focus for the program. (2) The Family Planning program (#13.217) serves a considerable number of present and prospective teenage mothers. While the program is clearly aimed at preventing premature (and unwanted) children (and 'shotgun' marriages), family impact analysis might question whether and how teenage parents' own families are involved in the program. The increasing trend towards adolescents assuming legal responsibility for their own medical care in sexual matters (family planning, veneral disease, and abortion) and other areas raises complex questions about tensions between rights of different family members. Another salient question, suggested by a family impact approach, would be to ask how ethnic and religious traditions and family values are affected by family planning programs.

Family impact analysis of several individually targetted health programs might be especially valuable. For example, analysis of Community Mental Health Centers (#13.240), and Drug Abuse and Alcohol programs (#13.235, #12.251 and #13.252), might ask to what extent the programs -- in their design and implementation -- acknowledge the part other family members play in prevention, diagnosis and treatment, and to what extent there is coordination of efforts when different family members are being treated separately for related problems.

3. Welfare Division

This subdivision includes the Inventory programs listed under Social and Rehabilitation Service and Office of Child Development. 17/ These 25 programs provide both income support services (public assistance and Medicaid) and social and rehabilitation services for needy families and individuals (poor families, Cuban refugees, disabled persons, runaway youths; abused, neglected and delinquent children). "Welfare" is defined broadly and is not merely synonymous with financial assistance.

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16/ The Drug Abuse Education program's (#13.275) Catalog description of whom programs should address -- "general public, laymen, youth, teachers, and special high risk groups" -- and the omission of any reference to family members is typical of the way in which federal programs appear, from the Catalog information, to ignore family relationships and responsibilities.

17/ Many of these programs are now administered by the Office of Human Development.

The five largest programs, in terms of financial obligations, are Medicaid, Public Assistance, Social Services (Title XX of the Social Security Act), rehabilitation services to handicapped persons and their families, and Head Start programs. With the exception of rehabilitation services, all of these large programs focus on persons and families with low incomes, though the definition of low income varies.

In contrast to education programs, the majority of these welfare programs offer support and services which affect at least two, and sometimes all three, dimensions of family functioning. They cover the entire range of target groups -- children, adults, elderly and diverse. And most striking is the fact that these five largest programs are all explicitly designed for families.

Discussion. The program descriptions in the welfare subdivision, more than any other agency, clearly imply a responsibility to support and supplement families with varieties of need, rather than individuals with specific problems. Welfare programs' concentration on low income families does confirm, in part, the popular assumption that "family-related" government programs are concerned with the poor. However, it is important to realize that this division's programs do not in total amount to even one fifth of the dollar obligations of the group of eight social security programs. And it is perhaps not as commonly recognized that federal support of welfare programs includes not only financial services but many other kinds of assistance.

Recommended Programs. The first group of programs that are clear candidates for family impact analysis are the five largest -- in terms of dollars -- and are designated as explicit family programs. Medicaid and Public Assistance (AFDC) programs (Cat. #13.714 and #13.761), involve very complicated issues which raise many important questions, many of which are very difficult to answer. For example, does the fact that almost half the States provide federal welfare only to families in which the father is absent from the home, provide an incentive for desertion? If so, does this incentive, in fact, affect behavior? Research to this point provides multiple answers to these questions. Other family-related questions which might be explored include the following: What definition of family is used for establishing eligibility for aid? Do services supplement or supplant family functioning? Should adolescents be able to receive their own Medicaid cards?

Analysis of the Head Start program (Cat. #13.600), which has actively involved parents in many ways, might be analyzed for directions on whether to design more family-oriented education programs. An analysis of the Rehabilitation Services program (Cat. #13.624), which offers services to families of handicapped persons when they will contribute to rehabilitation, might illustrate possible models for family-oriented services in other health and welfare areas. Analysis of programs funded under Title XX of the 1974 Social Security Act-Social Services Amendments could investigate to what extent funds have been allocated by the States for family support activities (Cat. #13.771 and #13.772).

Three welfare programs that are not explicitly focused on families might be important candidates for family impact analysis. The Runaway Youth program (Cat. #13.623), on more thorough examination, is found to place heavy emphasis (within the regulations, general guidelines and actual operation of the program) on working with the youth's family than is indicated in the Catalog objectives, since in actual operation its primary goal is to help the young person return home whenever possible. The Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention and Treatment program (Cat. #13.268) has been responsible for greatly increased awareness across the nation of the problems and needs of children who are neglected and abused. Family impact analysis might ask, among other questions, to what extent programs allocate funds to the kinds of services for natural families which effectively prevent the need for more drastic remedial action -- such as removal of children temporarily or permanently from the home? Finally, an examination of the Child Welfare Services program (Cat. #13.707), which primarily supports foster care services, would raise similar questions about priorities and incentives. Such as, to what extent does the federal dollar go towards supporting or reconstituting the natural family, rather than removing or maintaining the child away from his natural family?

4. Social Security Administration

All eight programs in the Catalog administered by the Social Security Administration are included in this Inventory. They total $93.5 billion in obligations. These programs amount to a massive income transfer program, the nation's largest. They were originally designed for the aged, but as our tables show they now provide a variety of income supports to surviving dependents and certain disabled persons. Thus, Table II assigns only three of these programs to the aged target group. Most of the assistance is in the form of cash payments or payments for medical services (hospital or outpatient), but some services, such as rehabilitation, are provided in the OASDI program (Cat. #13.802).

Discussion. For all the questions about financing and coverage that are constantly being debated, Social Security programs have broad support and acceptance from the general public. Unlike other income support programs, it provides almost universal coverage, though the extent to which it is partly an income redistribution program favoring the poor rather than a purely insurance program is not widely understood. This group of programs clearly needs to be considered as one of the federal government's policy areas with major family impact. Not only does it give direct support to elderly couples and persons who live in families, but over the years it has greatly lessened the likelihood that young families need to contribute to the support of their elderly relatives.

Recommended Programs. Any of the eight programs would be a good candidate for analysis from a family impact perspective. One of the interesting historical features of the growth of Social Security programs is that they seem to be based on the type and structure of family that is currently much less prevalent -- the intact, stable, two-parent family where the man is the wage earner and the woman is a housewife. This assumption is fast becoming outdated and raises many complicated issues for family analysis. (1) Rising divorce rates and problems of displaced homemakers -- who cannot receive Social Security benefits if they have been married for less than 20 years -- raise questions regarding possible recognition of wives' contributions to the household by the Social Security System. 18/ (2) Two-earner families raise questions of both levels of contributions and benefits. 19/ (3) The so-called "living-in-sin" provision, which reduces the total benefits being received by a widow and widower if they remarry, could clearly be analyzed in terms of family impact.

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18/ Isabel Sawhill, Seminar member, suggests that one solution would be a system in which a woman's (spouse's) right to Social Security benefits is vested in her (him) as an individual and is not dependent on the current marital status.

19/ Since a wife who is a retired worker cannot receive two benefits -- one based on her record and one as her husband's dependent -- a two-earner family often will have paid far more in contributions than they receive in benefits, as compared to a one-earner family.

5. Office of the Secretary

This administrative division of HEW reports directly to the Secretary and administers a small handful of programs, two of which are selected in the Inventory. The Child Support Enforcement program (Cat. #13.679) is recommended for family impact analysis because it raises several very difficult questions. For example, since the evidence suggests that about two fifths of those families who are eligible to receive support payments from absent fathers never receive a single payment and many others receive payments very irregularly, attempts to enforce child support payments would appear to be strongly supportive of family life. However, several questions make this a more complicated issue: (1) Many of these fathers through remarriage are supporting a new family. How are these competing obligations to be reconciled? (2) Does enforcement of the absent father's financial support obligations alienate other kinds of support such as visiting, in-kind subsidies and help with care and nurturance, which, it appears, is often provided by that parent or his extended family? 20/ (3) Will such enforcement reinvolve an absent parent whose relationship with the children and their mother has been a destructive and harmful one and hence have negative impact?

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20/ Carol Stack has raised this interesting question as a result of her studies of informal kinship support systems among low income families, which is described in her book, All Our Kin: Strategies for Survival in an Urban Black Community (N.Y. Harper and Row, 1974)

B. Veterans Administration.

The thirty-one Veterans programs in the Inventory fall into three categories. The first group provides a wide array of financial assistance -- pensions, disability compensation, mortgage insurance loans and interest reduction for housing, life insurance and burial allowances. These primarily go to the individual veteran, but some assistance is provided to dependents, upon the death of the Veteran. Such programs affect the material support functions of families. The second group of programs provides a wide variety of medical services including hospitalization, outpatient care, nursing home care and "in-home" care, prescription services, and provision of specially equipped automobiles and prosthetic appliances for handicapped veterans. These programs may affect both the nurturant and the membership functions of families. A third group focuses on special medical and social problems of Veterans such as drug and alcohol dependence, vocational rehabilitation for the handicapped, and referral and advice centers. The thirty-one programs total $28.4 billion in obligations.

The majority of the programs are aimed at the adult target group with only seven programs mentioning families (i.e., dependents) as beneficiaries. And almost all of these programs, with the exception of pensions to those "in need," are available to all Veterans irrespective of income.

Discussion. This group of programs, therefore, represents a very large sector of the federal government's assistance to individuals and families which, like social security, is not primarily restricted to the poor. The breadth and variety of Veterans programs - providing a network of public supports almost "from cradle to grave" - challenges the widely held assumption that the federal government should be 'neutral' to families and not invade their privacy. 21/

Recommended Programs. The explicit family programs (#64.113, #64.114, #64.119, #64.111) suggest one particularly interesting family impact question: whether the availability of the housing loan programs, mobile home loans, and educational assistance to unremarried widows or widowers provides a disincentive to remarriage. This policy would suggest the programs are based on "need," unlike the pension and compensation programs which are presumably conceived of as a "right." As in the case of social security, one could ask whether the spouse has not acquired, through her unrecognized services, an investment by right in veterans spouse's benefits, which should not depend therefore on her present marital status. Moreover presumably a proportion of this assistance is to provide benefits to the deceased veteran's children (housing loans, etc.), and one could ask why these should not be continued after the children acquire a new step-parent.

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21/ President Nixon vetoed the Child Development Bill in Dec.1971 on the grounds of undue federal interference in family matters. The bill "would commit the vast moral authority of the National Government to the side of communal approaches to child rearing over against the family centered approach."

Any of the health service programs which provide services to the individual veteran could be subject to family impact analysis. They raise the same kinds of questions suggested in the previous section for the programs administered by the Public Health Service, namely, the extent of recognition of the veterans' families role in the diagnosis and treatment of any illness. This would be particularly appropriate in rehabilitation programs for drug and alcohol dependency (#64.109). The program which provides hospital based "in home" services, #64.022) which clearly affects family membership, could be examined to assess to what extent such services enable families to keep the sick veteran in the home; what kinds of services are needed to do this; and what kinds of families can and do avail themselves of this program. In the two major rehabilitation programs, one for blind veterans (#64.007) and one for disabled veterans (#64.116), the role of the family in supporting the efforts of the program could be crucial to its success.

C. Department of Labor.

The twenty-one Department of Labor programs in the Inventory chiefly focus on services designed to help unemployed persons to obtain jobs. These programs are often directed at individuals who have special difficulty obtaining employment such as youths, welfare recipients, Indians, seasonal farm workers and women. These programs frequently offer training and retraining services. A few programs, such as unemployment insurance, coal mine workers' compensation, and trade adjustment assistance for workers who have lost jobs because of import competition, provide income maintenance to help unemployed persons. All these programs are targetted at age groups who could potentially join the labor force, with one program for the aged (55 and over). Only four programs explicitly mention families.

Although most of these programs benefit low income individuals, two of the major programs are available to persons irrespective of income. These are the Employment Service (#17.207) and Unemployment Insurance benefits (#17.225). The largest program, in terms of financial obligations, is the Comprehensive Employment and Training Program, $4.1 billion.

Discussion. It is generally accepted that unemployment has severe negative impact on families. However, not very much is known about the different ways in which unemployment affects different types of families. For example, which kinds of families are hurt most? What effect does unemployment have on parenting, stability of marriages and fertility?

There is some new research evidence which suggests a strong link between unemployment and various negative social indicators such as divorce, suicide and hospitalization

rates. 22/ However, much more detailed research will be needed to establish the causal connections between these factors.

We can assume that the extent of these Labor programs' success in achieving their goals will definitely have impact on the economic support functions of families, and may well effect the nurturing and even the membership functions.

Recommended Programs. Four programs are suggested for examination from a family perspective: Unemployment Insurance, Cat. #12.225; Comprehensive Employment and Training, #17.232; Job Corps, #17.211; and Work Incentives, #17.226. All of these raise the following family impact questions: To what extent is the program designed for the most needy families? To what extent and on what basis are jobs or training offered to one family member rather than another (e.g. to the previously unemployed teenager rather than the previously employed mother?) Careful examination of these programs' implementation may also reveal regulatory or administrative details that are especially sensitive or insensitive to family needs or realities. One vivid example is the common regulation preventing persons from being accompanied by their children when going to claim their unemployment insurance check.

Job Corps programs, by offering work experience and training to youth in residential settings, raise an additional set of family impact questions related to membership. For example, does separating a youth from his family and community increase or decrease his likelihood of obtaining employment in the long run?

The possibility that Labor Department programs have substantial family impact is clearly suggested by these questions.

D. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD's twenty-four programs, totalling almost $8.45 billion in obligations, offer different kinds of assistance to help people buy or rent housing or rehabilitate their homes. Several programs provide interest reductions to help homeowners and tenants; others provide mortgage insurance; still others provide rent subsidies and supplements. Some of the programs are definitely intended for low and low-middle income families. Others, according to the Catalog, are available to families of all incomes.

Nineteen of the twenty-four programs are directly aimed at families in title and objective, four to "diverse

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22/ See M. Harvey Brenner. Mental Illness and the Economy, Harvard University Press, 1973 and a report he authored for the Joint Economic Committee, "Estimating The Social Costs National & Economic Policy: Implications for mental & physical health & criminal aggression." Oct. 1976.

population," and one for the elderly. The Seminar considers all these programs to have potential impact on the economic support functions of families.

Discussion. The most significant finding of a review of these HUD programs is that so many of them are described in the Catalog as being directly aimed at families. It would be interesting to explore why this department, more than any other, appears to think of its services as being provided to the family group rather than to individuals. This high proportion of programs supposedly designed explicitly for families raises some interesting questions, such as to what extent is assistance available to individuals who want to live alone, or individuals who are not related but want to live together? The Catalog suggests that a few of these programs are available to certain kinds of individuals (elderly, handicapped) but not all. It is notable that, with only one exception HUD programs do not address the specific housing needs of the elderly. 23/

Although the major thrust of these programs is toward helping those from low income groups who have difficulty obtaining adequate housing, this group of programs needs to be viewed in the broader context of the subsidies provided to middle and upper income groups by the federal government through provisions of the income tax code. 24/

Recommended Programs. The Rental Supplements program (#14.149) for lower income families and the Low Income Housing Acquisition program (#14.147) are two programs which could be examined for family impact. Relevant questions might center on what definition of family is used for eligibility for the program; to what extent credit practices of the lending authorities discriminate against certain types of families (e.g., female headed households): and whether housing programs discriminate against families of certain size. Discrimination may result more from local ordinances and zoning regulations than regulations of the federal program. However, thorough analysis of programs' implementation and operation might reveal that local practices do affect federal programs' impact and conversely, federal requirements or rulings affect impact of

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23/ Sheila Kamerman and Alfred Kahn describe interesting examples of housing programs specifically geared to the elderly (in Sweden) in their book, Not for the Poor Alone, Temple University Press, 1975. Also in paperback.

24/ See page 8 above, discussion of tax expenditures.

local laws.25/

E. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

The nineteen USDA programs in the Inventory, totalling $12.1 billion in obligations, fall into three groups. Nine of these programs are explicitly focused on assistance to families. The first group provides various kinds of financial assistance to farmers, mostly loans for operating their farms, credit assistance towards purchasing their homes and farms and making housing repairs, general emergency assistance to cases of natural disaster, emergency loan assistance for livestock problems and crop insurance. Most of these programs are explicitly aimed at "family" farms. These are basically defined as a nuclear family owning and operating a farm, deriving a considerable proportion of its income from the sale of farm products, and hiring only one or two farm hands on a permanent basis.

The second group of programs offers technical advice and assistance and educational programs of a diverse nature to farmers and farm families. These programs thus potentially affect both economic support and nurturance functions. Both these groups - the financial and technical/educational programs are the only groups of programs in the Inventory designed to focus specifically on rural families' needs.

The third group, administered by the Food and Nutrition Service, focuses on using farm products to improve health and nutrition for the general American public and/or persons in special need throughout the nation. These six programs include the National School Lunch, food stamp, food donation and school breakfast programs. [The first two are the largest agriculture programs in this Inventory in terms of obligations -$1.5 billion and $5.2 billion, respectively]. One of these programs -- the Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children -- is designed explicitly for a family sub-unit with special needs.

Discussion. The credit assistance provided specifically to "family" farms appears to have no counterpart in federal programs for urban communities or non-farm businesses administered outside USDA. Agricultural credit assistance is de-

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25/ For example, a recent Supreme Court decision on an Ohio case ruled that an ordinance in Cleveland, which made it a crime for a grandmother and grandson to live under one roof, was a violation of the Constitution. (Reported in the Washington Post, June 1st, 1977, p.8)

signed to aid families functioning as a productive unit - mother, father and children - pooling their labor and resources for commercial purposes with a minimum of outside help. This type of family functioning, once very prevalent in America, is fast declining. Analogous, non-rural enterprises such as Mom and Pop stores or family restaurants in cities have no programs specifically geared to their support.26/

Recommended Programs. Any one of the family farm credit assistance programs could be examined for family impact. Potential perspectives include the definition of family used for the program (a father and his grown son would be considered two families and could not apply for one loan, except under special arrangements); the ability of female-headed households to apply for loans; and the extent that loans enabled family farms to survive, avoiding the need for individual members to obtain employment outside the family.

The two programs offering technical advice, assistance and education are interesting candidates for family impact analysis. They might be examined in terms of the extent to which they focus on improving the family's economic support and nurturance functions.(See #10.350 and #10.420)

The Cooperative Extension Service (#10.500) is particularly interesting from the perspective of family impact. Combined with funds from state and county sources, and cooperating with land grant colleges, it offers a wide range of services including agriculture and nutrition education, community resource development, youth development (4-H Clubs) home economics education (family life education), and in some states, parent education, day care training and health education.

This program, which involves approximately 4,000 professional and 7,000 paraprofessional agricultural extension

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26/ The Small Business Administration lists a variety of assistance programs in the Catalog. These were not included in the Inventory, however, because the definition of small business clearly goes beyond family operations: basically, any business owned and operated by one person with up to 250 employees is eligible for assistance as a small business. A majority of businesses financed by the Small Business Administration are those with 25 employees or less, but the percentage that goes to funding family businesses could not easily be ascertained.

agents and three quarter of a million volunteer leaders, may represent the largest single federal program addressed to the multiple needs of families. Family impact analysis of this program would raise many of the questions touched on in other sections of this paper: such as which family members the program involves, whether the program affects certain types of families more than others, and whether the program recognizes the interdependency of family members.

It might also significantly examine why this program of direct assistance to families is considered a well-accepted, noncontroversial example of government involvement with families, rather than an example of government intrusion into family life.

The National School Lunch program (#10.555) and the School Breakfast program (#10.533 ) provide federal subsidies to schools on the condition that they offer meals to all children in the school regardless of income, enabling needy, eligible children to obtain meals free or at a reduced price. Family impact analysis might examine the effect on family relationships of providing the breakfast meal at school rather than at home. It might also explore the degree to which these programs are available to the most needy children and families.27/

The Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children (#10.553) is a good example of programs which, in attempting to focus on the health of one family sub-unit, may lose their effectiveness. Family impact analysis would question the rationale and practicality of providing supplementary foods to the mother and children under five years old, but not to the father or older siblings.

OTHER AGENCIES

Several of the programs under the Inventory's twelve other listed agencies could further illustrate the broad variety of federal programs which have potential, direct impact on families, and would be good candidates for family impact analysis. For example, the Justice Department programs concerned with preventing juvenile delinquency could be cri-

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27/ Inner city schools often have neither the space nor the cooking and serving facilities needed to administer lunch programs. Thus many poor city neighborhoods cannot provide school lunches and children are expected to bring lunch or return home. For an interesting discussion of the school lunch programs political history see The Children's Cause, Gil Steiner, Brookings Institution, Oct. 1976., chapter seven.

tically examined regarding their involvement of delinquents' families in all phases of the juvenile justice system. In addition, different approaches to prevention and punishment of adult crime raise many questions about impact on suspects' or convicts' families. For example, how are families' contacts maintained and supported during periods of incarceration? Programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of Interior might be specifically examined for their sensitivity to the cultural norms and values affecting Indian family life. Lastly, it is notable that none of the nine volunteer service programs administered by ACTION are directly aimed towards helping families in need, but only to categories of individuals.

For reasons of length, these programs from the other agencies will not be reviewed here.

## VI. CONCLUSION

This paper is a first step towards a more complete inventory and description of federal policies which have impact on families.

The Inventory and more detailed review of the five departments has intended to illustrate the breadth of federal programs with potential impact on families. The discussion of specific programs within these departments suggests several programs which would be suited for family impact analysis and raises some of the specific family impact questions which might be explored.

Overall this paper has attempted to map the terrain of one large arena of federal policy which is readily identifiable and where family impact analysis promises to be a useful and critical tool for those who are concerned about American families.

Federal Agency: DEPT OF HEALTH EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

BILINGUAL EDUCATION
To develop and carry out elementary and secondary school programs, including activities at the preschool level, to meet the educational needs of children of limited English speaking ability and to demonstrate effective ways of providing such children instruction designed to enable them, while using their native language, to achieve competence in English. (child/youth)

CUBAN EDUCATION - STUDENT LOANS
To provide long-term, low-interest-bearing loans to eligible Cuban students designated as aliens. (youth/adult)

DROPOUT PREVENTION
To develop educational practices for reducing the number of children who fail to complete their Elementary and Secondary Education. (child/youth)

ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION
Demonstration projects in schools, community and higher education - designed to alleviate alcohol and drug crisis among youth by promoting awareness, and understanding of the nature of the problem, and attacking causes. (youth/adult)

EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN - HANDICAPPED
To extend and improve comprehensive education programs for handicapped children enrolled in State operated or State supported schools. (child/youth)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.403 | $98 M | | | X | |
| 13.409 | $ .5 M | | X | X | |
| 13.410 | $ 2 M | | | X | |
| 13.420 | $ 2 M | | | X | |
| 13.427 | $96 M | | | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

| PROGRAM: | TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|---|

EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN - LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES
To expand and improve educational programs to meet the needs of educationally disadvantaged children in low-income areas in public or private elementary & secondary schools. (child/youth)

EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN - MIGRANTS
To expand and improve educational programs to meet the special needs of children of migratory agriculture workers or fishermen. (child)

EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN IN STATE ADMINISTERED INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGLECTED OR DELINQUENT CHILDREN
To expand and improve educational programs to meet special needs of institutionalized children for whom the State has an educational responsibility. (child/youth)

FOLLOW THROUGH
To sustain and augment gains to children from low-income families made in Headstart and other quality programs. Follow through provides programs of instruction as well as health, nutrition, and other services which will aid in continued development of children to their full potential. Active participation of parents is stressed.
(families)

HANDICAPPED - RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION
To improve the education of handicapped children through research and demonstration projects including physical education and recreation.
(child)

HANDICAPPED EARLY CHILDHOOD ASSISTANCE
To support experimental pre-school and early childhood programs for handicapped children. (child)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.428 | $ 1.6 Billion | | | X | |
| 13.429 | $97 M | | | X | |
| 13.431 | $27 M | X | | X | |
| 13.433 | $59 M | | | X | X |
| 13.443 | $11 M | | | X | |
| 13.444 | $22 M | | | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

HANDICAPPED MEDIA SERVICES AND CAPTIONED FILMS
To maintain a free loan service of captioned films and instructional media for the educational, cultural and vocational enrichment of the deaf...and train teachers, parents and others in media utilization. (families)

HANDICAPPED PRESCHOOL & SCHOOL PROGRAMS
To provide grants to states to assist them in improvement and expansion of educational and related services for handicapped children at preschool, elementary and secondary levels. (child/youth)

HANDICAPPED REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS
To establish regional service centers which provide advice and technical services to educators for improving education of handicapped children. (child)

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT INSURED LOANS
To authorize loans for education expenses available from eligible lenders to vocational, undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in eligible institutions. (youth/adult)

HIGHER EDUCATION WORK-STUDY
To promote the part-time employment of students, particularly those with great financial need, who require assistance to pursue courses of study at institutions of higher learning. (youth/adult)

NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOAN CANCELLATIONS
To reimburse assistance for their share of loans, cancelled for... recipients who become teachers in poverty areas; in pre-school programs; of handicapped children; and military service in areas of hostility. (youth/adult)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.446 | $16 M | | | X | X |
| 13.449 | $100 M | | | X | |
| 13.450 | $10 M | | | X | |
| 13.460 | $ 1.1 Billion | | X | X | |
| 13.463 | $510 M | | X | X | |
| 13.470 | $ 9 M | | X | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

| PROGRAM: | TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|---|

NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOANS
To establish loan funds at eligible higher educational institutions to permit needy undergraduate and graduate students to complete their education. (youth/adult)

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS
(in institutions for higher learning)
To assist low income and physically handicapped and limited English-speaking students enrolled in eligible institutions...to initiate, continue, or resume post-secondary education. (youth/adult)

TALENT SEARCH
To identify youths of financial or cultural need with exceptional potential for post-secondary education training, and assist them in obtaining admission to post-secondary schools - with adequate financial aid for continuing their education. (youth)

TEACHER CORPS - OPERATIONS AND TRAINING
To strengthen educational opportunity to children in areas having high concentration of low-income families; to encourage colleges and universities to 'broaden' their programs of teacher preparation; to encourage ...to improve programs of training and retraining. (diverse)

UPWARD BOUND
To generate the skill and motivation necessary for success in education beyond high school among young people from low-income families and inadequate secondary school preparation. (youth)

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION - CONSUMER AND HOMEMAKING
To assist states in conducting training programs in consumer and homemaking; emphasis is placed on economic depressed areas or areas of high rates of unemployment. (diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.471 | $321 M | | X | X | |
| 13.482 | $23 M | | | X | |
| 13.488 | $ 6 M | | X | X | |
| 13.489 | $38 M | | | X | |
| 13.492 | $38 M | | | X | |
| 13.494 | $41 M | | | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION - COOPERATIVE EDUCATION
To assist states in conducting programs of vocational education designed to prepare students for employment through cooperative work study arrangements. (child/youth)

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION - RESEARCH
To provide research; training; and experimental, development, or pilot programs designed to meet the special vocational needs of youths, particularly those with academic, socio-economic and other handicaps ...and dissemination of information derived from these projects. (child/youth)

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION - SPECIAL NEEDS
To provide vocational education programs for persons who have academic, socio-economic, or other social handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular vocational education programs. (youth/adult)

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION - WORK STUDY
To assist economically disadvantaged full-time vocational education students, age 15-20, to remain in school, by providing part-time employment with public employment. (youth)

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION - INNOVATION
To develop, establish, and operate occupational education programs as models for vocational education programs. Special emphasis to youths who have academic, socio-economic, or other handicaps. (youth)

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT - URBAN/RURAL SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT
To improve educational opportunity of students in schools which serve a high concentration of low-income families through programs of comprehensive staff development designed by school and community. (diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.495 | $20 M | | X | X | |
| 13.498 | Grants: $ 9 M Contract: $ 9 M | | | X | |
| 13.499 | $20 M | | X | X | |
| 13.501 | $10 M | | X | X | |
| 13.502 | '74 Formula Grants: $ 8 M Project Grants: $ 9 M | | | X | |
| 13.505 | $ 5 M | | | X | |

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**Federal Agency:** DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

| PROGRAM: | TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|---|

EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN - SPECIAL INCENTIVE GRANTS
To provide an incentive for an increase in State and Local funding for elementary and secondary education in the State. (child/youth)

SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL CENTERS AND SERVICES, GUIDANCE COUNSELING, AND TESTING
To assist in provision of vitally needed educational services, and support local projects designed to demonstrate innovative...models... funds also to support programs of guidance, counseling and testing. (child/youth)

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITIES
To establish and operate model centers for improvement of education of children with specific learning disabilities, through research and training of educational personnel. (child)

SCHOOL HEALTH AND NUTRITION SERVICES FOR CHILDREN FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES
To demonstrate ways to organize a system of comprehensive health and education services through effective coordination of existing resources. (child/youth)

EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT - BASIC GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES
To assist the process of eliminating, reducing, or preventing minority group isolation and aiding school children in overcoming the educational disadvantages of minority group isolation. (child/youth)

EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT - PILOT PROGRAMS (SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS)
To assist the process of eliminating, reducing, or preventing minority group isolation, and aiding school children in overcoming the educational disadvantages of minority group isolation. (child/youth)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.512 | $16 M | | | X | |
| 13.519 | $73 M | | | X | |
| 13.520 | $ 4 M | | | X | |
| 13.523 | $ .9 M | | | X | |
| 13.525 | $138 M | | | X | |
| 13.526 | $32 M | | | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT - BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROJECTS
To assist process of eliminating, reducing, or preventing minority group isolation, and aiding school children in overcoming the educational disadvantages of minority group isolation. (child/youth)

EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT - SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION)
To assist in the process of eliminating, reducing or preventing minority group isolation, and aiding school children in overcoming the educational disadvantages of minority group isolation. (child/youth)

EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT - EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION
To assist in the process of eliminating, reducing, or preventing minority group isolation and aiding school children in overcoming the educational disadvantages of minority group isolation. (child/youth)

EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT - SPECIAL PROGRAMS
To assist in the process of eliminating, reducing, or preventing minority group isolation and aiding school children in overcoming the educational disadvantages of minority group isolation. (child/youth)

RIGHT TO READ - ELIMINATION OF ILLITERACY
To increase functional literacy so that by 1980, 99% of those 16 years of age and 90% of those over 16 will be functionally literate. (child/youth)

INDIAN EDUCATION - GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES
To provide financial assistance to local educational agencies to develop and implement elementary and secondary school programs designed to meet the special educational needs of Indian children. (child/youth)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.528 | $ 9 M | | | X | |
| 13.529 | $17 M | | | X | |
| 13.530 | $ 6 M | | | X | |
| 13.532 | $11 M | | | X | |
| 13.533 | $17 M | | | X | |
| 13.534 | $23 M | | | X | |

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Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

INDIAN EDUCATION - SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS
To plan, develop, and implement programs and projects for the improvement of educational opportunities for Indian children. (child/youth)

INDIAN EDUCATION - ADULT INDIAN EDUCATION
To plan, develop, and implement programs for Indian adults - (stimulating basic literacy programs). (adult)

BASIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT PROGRAM
To assist in making available the benefits of post-secondary education to qualified students. (youth)

HIGHER EDUCATION - VETERANS' COST OF INSTRUCTION PROGRAM
To encourage colleges and universities to serve the special needs of Vietnam-era veterans. (youth/adult)

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY CENTERS
To provide and coordinate services for residents in areas with a major concentration of low-income people to facilitate entry into post-secondary educational programs and to provide tutoring, counseling and other supportive services for enrolled post-secondary students. (youth/adult)

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT - INDIAN TEACHER TRAINING
To prepare persons to serve as teachers of children living on reservations. To support programs which show promise of increasing the number of Indian teachers and take into account the culture and the language of the tribes to be served. (child/youth)

GRANTS TO STATES FOR STATE STUDENT INCENTIVES
To make incentive grants to the states to develop and expand assistance to eligible students in attendance at institutions of post-secondary education. (youth/adult)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.535 | $12 M | | | X | |
| 13.536 | $ 3 M | | | | |
| 13.539 | $802 M | | | X | |
| 13.540 | $24 M | | | X | |
| 13.543 | $ 3 M | | | X | |
| 13.546 | $ .2 M | | | X | |
| 13.548 | $44 M | | X | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

ETHNIC HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
To provide assistance designed to afford to students opportunities to learn more about their own cultural heritage and of the other ethnic groups of the nation. (child/youth)

INDIAN EDUCATION - GRANTS TO NON-LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES
To provide financial assistance to non-local education agencies to develop and implement elementary and secondary school programs designed to meet the special educational needs of Indian children. (child/youth)

CAREER EDUCATION
To demonstrate the most effective methods and techniques in career education, and to develop exemplary career educational models (including for handicapped). (child/youth)

BILINGUAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING
To train individuals of limited English-speaking ability and prepare them for gainful employment as semi-skilled or skilled workers or technicians or sub-professionals in recognized, new, and emerging occupations. (youth/adult)

REGIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR DEAF AND OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS
To develop and operate specially designed or modified programs of vocational, technical, post-secondary or adult education for deaf or other handicapped persons. (youth/adult)

EDUCATION FOR GIFTED AND TALENTED CHILDREN AND YOUTH
To support State and local planning, development, operation, and improvement of programs...information...training personnel... demonstration projects. (child/youth)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.549 | $ 2 M | | | X | |
| 13.551 | $ 2 M | | | X | |
| 13.554 | $10 M | | | X | |
| 13.558 | $ 3 M | | | X | |
| 13.560 | $ 2 M | | | X | |
| 13.562 | $ 3 M | | | X | |

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Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

COMMUNITY EDUCATION
To provide education, recreation, cultural and other related community services in accordance with the needs, interests, and concerns of the community education program as a center for such activity in cooperation with other community groups. (diverse)

CONSUMERS' EDUCATION
To provide consumers' education to students and the public. (diverse)

HANDICAPPED INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS - PROGRAMS FOR SEVERELY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN
To improve and expand educational training services for severely handicapped children and youth, and improve general acceptance of such people by the general public, professionals and employers. (child/youth)

LIBRARIES AND LEARNING RESOURCES
To assist states in building up school library resources, and instructional equipment and for programs of testing students, or providing and strengthening counseling and guidance for students at elementary and secondary levels. (child/youth)

EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION AND SUPPORT
To support supplementary educational services centers, innovative projects, dropout prevention projects, health and nutrition programs, and strengthening of state and local education agencies. (child/youth)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.563 | $ 4 M | | | X | |
| 13.564 | $ 3 M | | | X | |
| 13.568 | $ 3 M | | | X | |
| 13.570 | $137 M | | | X | |
| 13.571 | $173 M | | | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

| PROGRAM: | TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|---|

CHILD DEVELOPMENT - HEAD START
To provide comprehensive educational and other services primarily to preschool (disadvantaged) children and their families and involve parents in activities with their children to help them attain overall social competence. (families)

CHILD DEVELOPMENT - CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH DEMONSTRATION GRANTS
To provide financial support for R & D projects in the area of child and family development and welfare. (families)

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS
To promote the goal of economic and social self-sufficiency for native Americans, native Hawaians and Alaskan natives...to include needed services to promote individual and family self-sufficiency. (families)

RUNAWAY YOUTH
To develop local facilities to address the immediate needs of runaway youth in a manner which is outside the law enforcement and juvenile justice system. (youth)

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES - BASIC SUPPORT
To provide vocational rehabilitation, assist with payments for services and equipment. Also, services provided to families of handicapped individuals when it will contribute to their rehabilitation. (families)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY BENEFICIARIES
To provide services needed for return to gainful employment. (diverse)

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES - SPECIAL PROJECTS
To provide funds to states and agencies for services beyond Basic Support level to make the disabled employable. (diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrurant Health Functions | Indirectly on Families |
| 13.600 | $462 M | | | X | X |
| 13.608 | $ 15 M | | | X | X |
| 13.612 | $ 33 M | | X | X | X |
| 13.623 | $ 7 M | X | X | X | |
| 13.624 | $720 M | | X | X | X |
| 13.625 | $103 M | | X | X | |
| 13.626 | $ 33 M | | X | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

REHABILITATION RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATIONS
To discover and test ideas and devices of help to the handicapped. (diverse)

CHILD DEVELOPMENT - CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION AND TREATMENT
To assist states and localities to develop programs to prevent, identify and treat child abuse and neglect. (child)

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES - BASIC SUPPORT
To assist those serving the neurologically handicapped. (diverse)

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES - SPECIAL PROJECTS
To provide partial support for services and training. To improve vocational rehabilitation, habilitation, and assist in deinstitutionalization of those inappropriately placed in institutions. (diverse)

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING - NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR THE ELDERLY
To provide older Americans with low-cost nutritious meals at least once a day, five or more days per week (to people aged 60 and over and their spouses). (aged)

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
To develop knowledge of the needs and services for improving lives of the elderly. (aged)

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING - TITLE V MULTIPURPOSE SENIOR CENTERS
Includes service and nutrition programs for the elderly. (aged)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | [illegible] on Families |
| 13.627 | $ 24 M | | X | X | |
| 13.628 | $ 19 M | X | X | X | |
| 13.630 | $ 32 M | | X | X | |
| 13.631 | $ 19 M | X | X | X | |
| 13.635 | $125 M | | X | X | |
| 13.636 | $ 6 M | | X | X | |
| 13.639 | N/A | | X | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES
For services to prevent the neglect, abuse, or delinquency of children. (child)

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
To assist States in paying for their Medical Assistance programs. (families)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE - STATE AND LOCAL TRAINING
To train personnel for work in state or local welfare agencies. (diverse)

WORK INCENTIVES PROGRAM - CHILD CARE - EMPLOYMENT RELATED SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
To help AFDC recipients become more self-supporting. (families)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE - SOCIAL SERVICES
To provide potential and current recipients of public assistance an array of services which will effectively assist these persons in attaining or retaining the least level of dependence on public welfare. Services are oriented toward achievement of employment, self-care and family stability. (families)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE - MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE (STATE AID)
To set general standards for state administration, to provide the federal financial share to states for aid to families with dependent children, emergency assistance to families with children, assistance to repatriated U.S. nationals, and in Guam, Puerto Rice and Virgin Islands aid to the aged, blind, permanently and totally disabled also, and administration of these welfare programs, and to monitor performance. (families)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | on Families |
| 13.707 | $ 53 M | X | X | X | |
| 13.714 | $ 8.3 Billion | X | X | X | X |
| 13.724 | $ 17 M | | | X | |
| 13.748 | $115 M | X | X | X | X |
| 13.754 | $ 16 M | X | X | X | X |
| 13.761 | $ 5.9 Billion | X | X | X | X |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

REFUGEE ASSISTANCE - CUBAN REFUGEES
To assist Cuban refugees with problems such as finding homes, training and job opportunities, and to help alleviate fiscal impact on state and local resources for welfare and medical assistance to needy eligible refugees, and in Dade County for public education. (diverse)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RESEARCH
To discover, test, demonstrate, and promote utilization of new social service concepts which will provide service to dependent and vulnerable populations such as the poor, the aged, children and youth.
(diverse)

TRAINING GRANTS IN THE FIELD OF CHILD WELFARE
To develop and maintain an adequate supply of qualified and trained personnel for the field of Child and Family Services, improve education and resources for improving personnel. (families)

SOCIAL SERVICES FOR LOW INCOME AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS
To help states provide services to welfare recipients and other low income persons for one of five goals stated in the law.
(diverse)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRAINING GRANTS - TITLE XX
For training and retraining of staff to provide social services (also volunteers and students). Training is directly related to the provision of services. (diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.762 | $ 85 M | X | X | X | |
| 13.766 | $ 9 M | | X | X | |
| 13.768 | $ 7 M | | | X | X |
| 13.771 | $ 2.2 Billion | | | X | |
| 13.772 | $ 36 M | | | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

COMPREHENSIVE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES - FORMULA GRANTS
To assist State health and mental health authorities in meeting the cost of providing comprehensive public health services. (diverse)

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S SERVICES
To States to improve medical and related services to crippled children... and for special projects of regional or national significance which may contribute to advancement of services. (child)

FAMILY PLANNING PROJECTS
Provide educational, comprehensive medical and social services to enable individuals to freely determine the number and spacing of their children to promote the health of mothers and children and to help reduce maternal and infant mortality. (families)

HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - GRANTS AND CONTRACTS
To support a full range of public health services to meet special needs at the community level - especially health problems of regional or national significance; and develop comprehensive health centers. (diverse)

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES
To raise to the highest possible level the health of approximately 500,000 American Indians and Alaska Natives...provide full range of curative, preventive and rehabilitative services. (diverse)

MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SERVICES
To improve services for: reducing infant mortality and improve mother/children health; to reduce mental retardation and other handicaps; to promote health of children and youth of school/pre-school age; and for special projects of regional or national significance. (Increased emphasis on family planning.)

(families)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.210 | $90 M | | | X | |
| 13.211 | $77 M | X | | X | |
| 13.217 | $75 M | X | | X | X |
| 13.226 | $30 M | | | X | |
| 13.228 | $287 M | X | | X | |
| 13.232 | $219 M | X | | X | X |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

DRUG ABUSE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS
To reach, treat and rehabilitate narcotic addicts, drug abusers and drug dependent...through wide range of community services by provision of partial support of professional and technical personnel to staff community based aftercare services and operational costs. (diverse)

MENTAL HEALTH-HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS
Provide funds to state mental hospital will improve quality of treatment and rehabilitation; encourage transition to open institutions and develop more cooperative relationships with community programs.
(diverse)

NARCOTIC ADDICT REHABILITATION ACT CONTRACTS (NARA)
To provide for civil commitment of narcotic addicts for examination and treatment and for rehabilitation and aftercare services for addicts.
(diverse)

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS - STAFFING & CONSTRUCTION
To finance construction of Community Mental Health Centers; improve organization and allocation of mental health services; provide modern treatment and care; to meet portion of salaries in initial operation.
(diverse)

MIGRANT HEALTH GRANTS
To raise health status of migratory seasonal farm workers and their families...through provision of comprehensive health services...and improvement to assure healthful, safe work conditions. (families)

ALCOHOL COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS
To prevent and control alcoholism through community-based program of comprehensive services...to pay for staff... (diverse)

ALCOHOL DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS
To prevent and control alcoholism...prevention and treatment approaches; conduct surveys and field trials, evaluate adequacy of programs and demonstration of new and effective methods of delivery.
(diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.235 | Grants: $82 M Contracts $41 M | X | | X | |
| 13.237 | $ 6 M | X | | X | |
| 13.239 | $ 1.1 M | X | | X | |
| 13.240 | Staffing: $135 M Construction: $ 14 M | X | | X | |
| 13.246 | $ 25 M | | | X | X |
| 13.251 | $10 M | X | | X | |
| 13.252 | Grants: $44 M Contracts: $ 2 M | X | | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT
To stimulate the development of a variety of prepaid comprehensive health maintenance organizations throughout the U.S. (diverse)

ALCOHOL FORMULA GRANTS
To assist states to plan...maintain, coordinate, evaluate effective prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs. (diverse)

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS
To improve the delivery of health care and services to residents in areas critically short of health personnel. (diverse)

MENTAL HEALTH - CHILDREN'S SERVICES
To stimulate innovative approaches to children's mental health problems, emphasizing prevention and coordination of community services, to expand training activities and broaden resources for children's mental health services. (child)

FAMILY HEALTH CENTERS
To develop and provide health maintenance and treatment services to enrolled populations in areas with scarce health services on a prepaid capitation basis; to identify solutions for providing health services to those populations. (families)

CHILDHOOD LEAD-BASED PAINT POISONING CONTROL
To stimulate communities in development of comprehensive lead-based paint poisoning control programs - and to assist in establishing laboratories, etc. (child)

DISEASE CONTROL - PROJECT GRANTS
To support a communicable Disease Control program...to nationalize protection against TB, VD, rubella, measles, poliomyelitis, diptheria, or other communicable diseases...which are transmitted from State to State, are amenable to reduction; and which are determined...to be of national significance. (diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.256 | Grants: $19 M Loans: $38 M | | | X | |
| 13.257 | $56 M | X | | X | |
| 13.258 | $20 M | | | X | |
| 13.259 | $27 M | X | | X | |
| 13.261 | $12 M | | | X | X |
| 13.266 | $ 4 M | | | X | |
| 13.268 | $25 M | | | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION PROGRAMS
To collect, prepare, and disseminate drug abuse information dealing with the use and abuse of drugs and prevention of drug abuse...directed at general public, laymen, youth, teachers and special high risk groups. (diverse)

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
To provide assistance and encouragement for the development of comprehensive regional (area-wide) emergency medical services systems throughout the country and thereby improve the quality of patient care and reduce morbidity and mortality. (diverse)

SPECIAL ALCOHOLISM PROJECTS TO IMPLEMENT THE UNIFORM ACT
To assist states in their implementation of provision of Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act...from a community care standpoint. (diverse)

SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME INFORMATION AND COUNSELING PROGRAM (SIDS)
To collect, analyze and furnish information relating to causes of SIDS and provide information and counseling to FAMILIES affected by SIDS. (families)

FAMILY MEDICINE - TRAINING GRANTS
To increase the number of physicians practicing FAMILY medicine. (families)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.275 | $ 3 M | X | | X | |
| 13.284 | $25 M | X | | X | |
| 13.290 | $ 3 M | X | | X | |
| 13.292 | $ 2 M | X | | X | X |
| 13.379 | $15 M | | | X | X |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|
| MEDICARE - HOSPITAL INSURANCE<br>To provide hospital insurance protection for covered services to persons 65 or above and certain disabled persons. | (aged) |
| MEDICARE - SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE<br>To provide insurance protection against most of the costs of health care to persons 65 or over and certain disabled persons. | (aged) |
| SOCIAL SECURITY - DISABILITY INSURANCE<br>To replace part of the income lost due to physical or mental impairment. Also some costs paid for vocational rehabilitation. | (diverse) |
| SOCIAL SECURITY - RETIREMENT INSURANCE<br>To replace income lost because of retirement. | (diverse) |
| SOCIAL SECURITY - SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR PERSONS AGED 72 AND OVER<br>To replace income lost because of retirement. | (aged) |
| SOCIAL SECURITY - SURVIVORS INSURANCE<br>To replace income lost to dependents due to death of a worker. | (families) |
| SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS<br>To replace income lost to miners and their dependents, dead or disabled due to Black Lung Disease. | (families) |
| SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME<br>To provide basic income support for poor, blind, aged, and disabled individuals. | (diverse) |

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 13.800 | $ 12.2 Billion | X | X | X | |
| 13.801 | $ 4.7 Billion | | X | X | |
| 13.802 | $ 9.2 Billion | | X | X | |
| 13.803 | $ 45.1 Billion | | X | | |
| 13.804 | $185 M | | X | | |
| 13.805 | $ 16.8 Billion | | X | | X |
| 13.806 | $961 M | | X | | X |
| 13.807 | $ 4.4 Billion | | X | | |
| | | | | | 55 |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES
To enforce Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits federal funds for programs that discriminate as to race, color or national origin...investigates individual complaints. (diverse)

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
To enforce the support obligations owed by absent parents to their children, locate absent parents, establish paternity, and obtain child support. (families)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | [illegible] on Families |
| 13.675 | $ 27 M | | X | X | |
| 13.679 | $ 97 M | | | | X |

Federal Agency: VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
DEPT. OF MEDICINE & SURGERY

| PROGRAM: | TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|---|

COMMUNITY NURSING HOME CARE
To provide service-connected veterans with nursing home care. To aid the non-service-connected veteran in making the transition from a hospital to a community care facility by providing up to six months nursing care at VA expense, during which time resources are marshalled for the veteran's continuing care. (adult)

BLIND VETERANS REHABILITATION CENTERS
To provide personal and social adjustment program and medical or health-related services for blinded veterans at selected VA hospitals maintaining blind rehabilitation centers. (adult)

VETERANS DOMICILIARY CARE
To motivate the veteran to return to the community in a self-sustaining and independent living situation or to assist the veteran to reach optimal usefulness in a protective environment. (adult)

VETERANS HOSPITALIZATION
To provide inpatient, medical, surgical and neuropsychiatric care and related medical and dental services to veterans. (adult)

VETERANS NURSING HOME CARE
To accommodate individuals who are not acutely ill and not in need of hospital care, but who require skilled nursing care, related medical services, supportive personal care, and individual adjustment services, (including social, diversional, recreational and spiritual activities and opportunities) in a home-like atmosphere. (adult)

VETERANS OUTPATIENT CARE
To provide medical and dental services, medicines, and medical supplies to eligible veterans on an outpatient basis. (adult)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrurant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 64.002 | $59 M | X | | X | |
| 64.007 | $ 2 M | X | | X | |
| 64.008 | $59 M | X | | X | |
| 64.009 | $2.5 Billion | X | | X | |
| 64.010 | $124 M | X | | X | |
| 64.011 | $733 M | | | X | |

Federal Agency: VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
DEPT. OF MEDICINE & SURGERY

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

VETERANS PRESCRIPTION SERVICE
To provide veterans and certain dependents and survivors of veterans in need of regular aid and attendance with prescription drugs and expendable prosthetic medical supplies from Veterans Administration pharmacies upon presentation of prescription(s) from a licensed physician. (adult)

VETERANS PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES
To provide prosthetic and related appliances and services to disabled veterans so that they may live and work as productive citizens. (adult)

VETERANS STATE DOMICILIARY CARE
To provide financial assistance to states furnishing domiciliary care to war veterans in State Veterans' Homes. (adult)

VETERANS STATE NURSING HOME CARE
To provide financial assistance to states furnishing nursing home care to war veterans in State Veterans' Homes. (adult)

VETERANS STATE HOSPITAL CARE
To provide financial assistance to states furnishing hospital care to war and veterans with service after January 31, 1955 in State Veterans' Homes. (adult)

VETERANS REHABILITATION - ALCOHOL AND DRUG DEPENDENCE
To provide medical, social, and vocational rehabilitation to alcohol and drug dependent veterans. (adult)

HOSPITAL BASED HOME CARE
To provide individual, medical nursing, social and rehabilitation services to veterans in their home environment by VA hospital staff. (adult)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 64.012 | $11 M | | | X | |
| 64.013 | $37 M | X | X | X | |
| 64.014 | $10 M | X | X | X | |
| 64.015 | $11 M | X | | X | |
| 64.016 | $ 3 M | X | | X | |
| 64.015 | $91 M | | | X | |
| 64.022 | $ 3 M | X | X | X | |

Federal Agency: VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
DEPT. OF VETERANS BENEFITS

| PROGRAM: | TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|---|

AUTOMOBILES AND ADAPTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR CERTAIN DISABLED VETERANS AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES
To provide financial assistance to certain disabled veterans toward purchase price of an automobile not exceeding $3300 and an additional amount for adaptive equipment necessary. (adult)

BURIAL ALLOWANCE FOR VETERANS
To pay an allowance not to exceed $250 and $150 for plot...if death is service-connected to pay $800 toward funeral and burial services plus cost of transporting remains, plus providing flag. (adult)

COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATHS FOR VETERANS DEPENDENTS
To compensate surviving individuals, widowers, children and dependent parents for the death of any veteran who dies before 1/1/57 because of a service-connected disability. (families)

LIFE INSURANCE FOR VETERANS
To provide life insurance protection for veterans of WWI, WWII, Korean conflict and service disabled veterans of the Vietnam conflict, and to provide mortgage protection life insurance under a group policy for those given a VA grant... (adult)

PENSION FOR NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY FOR VETERANS
To assist wartime veterans in need whose non-service-connected disabilities are permanent and total and prevent them from following a substantially gainful occupation. (adult)

PENSION TO VETERANS WIDOWS OR WIDOWERS AND CHILDREN
To provide a partial means of support for needy widows or widowers, and children of deceased wartime veterans whose deaths were not due to service. (families)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 64.100 | $21 M | | X | | |
| 64.101 | $143 M | | X | | |
| 64.102 | $100 | X | X | | X |
| 64.103 | Loans: $153 M Obligations: $1.1 Billion | | X | | |
| 64.104 | $1.7 Billion | X | X | | |
| 64.105 | $1.2 Billion | | X | | X |

Federal Agency: VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
DEPT. OF VETERANS BENEFITS

| PROGRAM: | TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|---|

SPECIALLY ADAPTED HOUSING FOR DISABLED VETERANS
To assist certain totally disabled veterans in acquiring suitable housing units, with special fixtures and facilities made necessary by the nature of the veteran's disabilities. (adult)

VETERANS ASSISTANCE CENTERS
To provide one-stop service and counseling over the total range of veterans benefits available with special emphasis on the transition of the recently discharged veteran back to civilian life. Emphasis is placed on the peculiar problems of the educationally disadvantaged or environmentally deprived veteran. (adult)

VETERANS COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY
To compensate veterans for disabilities due to military service according to the average impairment in earning capacity such disability would cause in civilian occupations. (adult)

VETERANS DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH
To compensate surviving widows, or widowers, children and parents for the death of any veteran who dies on or after January 1, 1957 because of a service-connected disability. (families)

VETERANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE
To make service in the Armed Forces more attractive by extending benefits of a higher education to qualified young persons who might not otherwise be able to afford such an education; and to restore lost educational opportunities to those whose education was interrupted by active duty after January 31, 1955. (youth/adult)

VETERANS HOUSING - DIRECT LOANS AND ADVANCES
To provide direct housing credit assistance to veterans, service personnel, and certain unmarried widows and widowers of veterans and small cities and towns (not near large metropolitan areas) where private capital is not generally available for VA guaranteed or insured loans. (families)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 64.106 | $16 M | X | X | | |
| 64.107 | N/A | | X | X | |
| 64.109 | $4.2 Billion | | X | | |
| 64.110 | $850 M | | X | | X |
| 64.111 | $5.7 Billion | | | X | |
| 64.113 | $48 M | | X | | X |

Federal Agency: VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
DEPT. OF VETERANS BENEFITS

PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives (Target Group)

VETERANS HOUSING - GUARANTEED AND INSURED LOANS
To assist veterans of World War II, the Korean and post-Korean conflict periods, certain service personnel and unremarried widows or widowers of veterans in obtaining credit for the purchase, construction or improvement of homes on more liberal terms than generally available to non-veterans. (families)

VETERANS INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE
To provide all necessary information and assistance to potential claimants and other interested parties about veterans benefits and to provide a single point where this assistance can be obtained. (diverse)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FOR DISABLED VETERANS
To train veterans for the purpose of restoring employability, to the extent consistent with the degree of a service-connected disability. (adult)

DEPENDENTS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE
To provide partial support to those seeking to advance their education who are qualifying wives, husbands, widows, widowers, sons and daughters of deceased or disabled veterans, or of service personnel who have been listed for a total of 90 days as missing in action, or of prisoners of war. (families)

VETERANS HOUSING - DIRECT LOANS FOR DISABLED VETERANS
To provide certain totally disabled veterans with direct housing credit, where loans from other sources are not available to supplement grants authorized to assist the veterans in acquiring suitable housing units, with special features on moveable facilities made necessary by the nature of their disabilities. (adult)

VETERANS HOUSING - MOBILE HOME LOANS
To assist veterans, service persons, and certain unmarried widows or widowers of veterans in obtaining credit for the purchase of a mobile home on more liberal terms than available to non-veterans. (families)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 64.114 | $8.7 Billion | | X | | X |
| 64.115 | $76 M | | X | X | |
| 64.116 | Direct Payments: $77 M Loans: $ 1 M | | X | | |
| 64.117 | $223 M | | | X | X |
| 64.118 | $ 1 M | | X | | |
| 64.119 | $210 M | | X | | X |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HOUSING PRODUCTION AND MORTGAGE CREDIT/FHA

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

INTEREST REDUCTION PAYMENTS - RENTAL AND COOPERATIVE HOUSING FOR LOWER INCOME FAMILIES
To provide quality rental cooperative housing for low and moderate income persons by reducing interest to lower housing costs. (families)

INTEREST REDUCTION - ACQUISITION AND REHABILITATION OF HOMES FOR RESALE TO LOWER INCOME FAMILIES
To make possible for public or non-profit bodies to acquire and rehabilitate housing for sale to lower income families. (families)

INTEREST REDUCTION - HOMES FOR LOWER INCOME FAMILIES
To make home ownership more available to lower income families through interest reduction payments monthly to lenders. (families)

INTEREST REDUCTION - PURCHASE OF REHABILITATED HOMES BY LOWER INCOME FAMILIES
To assist lower income families to purchase rehabilitated homes from non-profit sponsors at prices they can afford. (families)

MAJOR HOME IMPROVEMENT LOAN INSURANCE - HOUSING OUTSIDE URBAN RENEWAL AREAS
To help families to repair or improve existing residential structures outside urban renewal areas. (families)

MOBILE HOME LOAN INSURANCE - FINANCING PURCHASE OF MOBILE HOMES AS PRINCIPAL RESIDENCES OF BORROWERS
To make possible reasonable financing of mobile home purchases. (diverse)

MORTGAGE INSURANCE - HOMES
To help families undertake home ownership on a sound basis. (families)

MORTGAGE INSURANCE - HOMES FOR CERTIFIED VETERANS
To help veterans undertake home ownership on a sound basis. (diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | Impact on Families |
| 14.103 | $464 M | | X | | X |
| 14.104 | N/A | | X | | X |
| 14.105 | $191 M | | X | | X |
| 14.106 | N/A | | X | | X |
| 14.108 | N/A | | X | | X |
| 14.110 | N/A | | X | | |
| 14.117 | $ 4.9 Billion | | X | | X |
| 14.118 | See 14.117 | | X | | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HOUSING PRODUCTION & MORTGAGE CREDIT/FHA

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

MORTGAGE INSURANCE - HOMES FOR DISASTER VICTIMS
To help victims of a major disaster become homeowners on a sound basis. (diverse)

MORTGAGE INSURANCE - HOMES FOR LOW AND MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES
To make home ownership more possible for families displaced by urban renewal or other government action and for low and moderate income families. (families)

MORTGAGE INSURANCE - HOMES IN OUTLYING AREAS
To help families buy homes in outlying areas. (families)

MORTGAGE INSURANCE - HOMES IN URBAN RENEWAL AREAS
To help families buy or rehabilitate homes in urban renewal areas. (families)

MORTGAGE INSURANCE - HOUSING IN OLDER, DECLINING AREAS
To help families purchase or rehabilitate housing in declining urban areas. (families)

MORTGAGE INSURANCE - PURCHASE BY HOMEOWNERS OF FEE SIMPLE TITLE FROM LEASORS
To help homeowners obtain fee-simple title to property they hold under long-term leases where they have homes. (families)

MORTGAGE INSURANCE - PURCHASE OF UNITS IN CONDOMINIUMS
To enable families to purchase units in condominium projects. (families)

MORTGAGE INSURANCE - RENTAL HOUSING FOR MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES
To provide good quality rental housing within the price range of moderate income families. (families)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrient Health Functions | on Families |
| 14.119 | See 14.117 | | X | | |
| 14.120 | $460 M | | X | | X |
| 14.121 | See 14.117 | | X | | X |
| 14.122 | $ 1 M | | X | | X |
| 14.123 | $ 83 M | | X | | X |
| 14.130 | N/A | | X | | X |
| 14.133 | See 14.112 | | X | | X |
| 14.135 | See 14.137 | | X | | X |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT
Division: HOUSING PRODUCTION & MORTGAGE CREDIT/FHA
Division: OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

MORTGAGE INSURANCE - RENTAL HOUSING FOR LOW AND MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES, MARKET INTEREST RATE
To provide good quality rental or cooperative housing within the price range of low and moderate income families. (families)

MORTGAGE INSURANCE - RENTAL HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY
To provide good quality rental housing for the elderly. (aged)

MORTGAGE INSURANCE - SPECIAL CREDIT RISKS
To make home ownership possible for low and moderate income families who cannot meet normal FHA requirements. (families)

LOW INCOME HOUSING - ACQUISITION (TURNKEY AND CONVENTIONAL PRODUCTION METHODS)
To provide decent, safe and sanitary housing and related production facilities for families of low income through authorized Public Housing Agencies. (families)

LOW INCOME HOUSING - HOMEOWNERSHIP FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES
To provide - through public housing agencies - low income families with the opportunity to own their own home. (families)

RENT SUPPLEMENTS - RENTAL HOUSING FOR LOWER INCOME FAMILIES
To make good quality rental housing available to low income families at a cost they can afford. (families)

LOWER-INCOME HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
To aid lower-income families in obtaining decent, safe, and sanitary housing in private accomodations, and promoting economically mixed housing through existing newly constructed and substantially rehabilitated housing. (families)

Division: OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING
To assure fair housing throughout U.S....Investigates individual complaints. (diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 14.137 | $219 M | | X | | X |
| 14.138 | $ 6 M | | X | | |
| 14.140 | $ 4 M | | X | | X |
| 14.146 | $ 1.6 Billion | | X | | X |
| 14.147 | See 14.146 | | X | | X |
| 14.149 | $219 M | X | X | | X |
| 14.156 | $269 M | X | X | | X |
| 14.400 | $ 12 M | | X | | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF LABOR

Division: LABOR MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
Division: EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

| PROGRAM: | TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|---|

Division: LABOR MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

VETERANS REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS
To ensure that those who perform active duty or training duty in the Armed Forces, or who leave their jobs to be examined for military service do not lose their jobs or other benefits because of such service. (adult)

Division: EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

APPRENTICESHIP OUTREACH
To seek out qualified applicats from minority groups and to assist them in entering apprenticeship programs, primarily in construction trades. To promote employment of minorities and other disadvantaged persons... to guide them into registered apprenticeship programs. (adult)

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
To place persons in employment by providing services to individuals in need of preparation and/or placement and to employers seeking qualified individuals to fill job openings. (adult)

JOB CORPS
To assist young persons who need and can benefit from an intensive educational and vocational training program in order to become more responsible, employable and productive citizens. (Operated in a residential-group setting.)

(youth)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | on Families |
| 17.102 | $ 3 M | | X | | |
| 17.200 | $ 14 M | | X | X | |
| 17.207 | $573 M | | X | | |
| 17.211 | $142 M | X | X | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF LABOR
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE-GRANTS TO STATES
To provide unemployment insurance to eligible workers through Federal-State cooperation. (youth/adult)

WORK INCENTIVES PROGRAM
To move men, women, and out-of-school youth, age 16 or older from the AFDC rolls into meaningful, permanent, productive employment through appropriate training, social services, job placement, and other services. (families)

NATIONAL ON-THE-JOB TRAINING
To provide occupational training for unemployed and underemployed persons who cannot reasonably be expected to otherwise obtain appropriate full time employment. (youth/adult)

FARM WORKERS
To provide necessary services to help migrant and seasonal farm worker families find economically viable alternatives to seasonal agricultural labor, and assist others who may remain as seasonal agricultural workers. (families)

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS
To provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of Federal, State and local programs. (youth/adult)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 17.225 | $939 M | | X | | |
| 17.226 | $400 M | | X | X | X |
| 17.228 | $ 12 M | | X | X | |
| 17.230 | $ 76 M | | X | X | X |
| 17.232 | $ 4.1 Billion | | X | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF LABOR
Division: EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
Division: EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives (Target Group)

Division: EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING PROGRAMS
To reduce the economic disadvantages among Indians and others of native American descent and to advance the economic and social development of such people in accordance with their goals and life styles.
(adult)

SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM
To provide, foster and promote useful and part-time work opportunities in community service activities for low income persons who are 55 years old and older, and who have poor employment prospects. (aged)

Division: EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT
To prohibit arbitrary age discrimination in hiring and other employment practices, promote the employment of older workers based on ability rather than age, and help employers and employees find ways to meet problems arising from the impact of age on employment. (adult)

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY BY FEDERAL CONTRACTORS
To provide equal employment opportunity in the performance of Federal contracts and subcontracts (includes for handicapped and veterans).
(diverse)

LONGSHOREMEN'S AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION
To provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury, including occupational disease, to eligible private employees.
(families)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 17.234 | $ 62 M | | X | X | |
| 17.235 | $ 30 M | | X | | |
| 17.300 | $ 2 M | | X | | |
| 17.301 | $ 6 M | | X | | |
| 17.302 | $ 2 M | | X | | X |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF LABOR
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

MINIMUM WAGE AND HOUR STANDARDS
To provide standards protecting wages of working persons by requiring a minimum hourly wage rate, overtime pay, equal pay for men and women performing the same or substantially equal work. Additional standards apply to child labor. (diverse)

WOMEN'S SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE
To reduce discrimination in employment based on sex and race, and to enlarge economic, civil and political rights and opportunities of women through expanded job opportunity, better training, vocational counseling and more extensive use of women's volunteer services. (youth/adult)

CONSUMER CREDIT PROTECTION
To provide restrictions on the amount of an employee's wages or salary which may be garnished and prohibit employers from discharging employees by reason of garnishment for any one indebtedness. (diverse)

COAL MINE WORKERS' COMPENSATION
To provide benefits to coal miners who have become totally disabled due to coal workers' pneumoconiosis and to widows and other survivors of miners who have died of this disease or who were totally disabled from the disease at the time of death. (families)

FARM LABOR CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION
To help assure more equitable treatment for migrant agricultural workers by requiring that certain farm labor contractors and growers adhere to requirements of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act.
(diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrient Health Functions | Expiricity on Families |
| 17.303 | $ 42 M | | X | | |
| 17.305 | $ 2 M | | X | X | |
| 17.306 | $ 14 M | | X | | |
| 17.307 | $ 7 M | | X | X | |
| 17.308 | $ 1 M | | X | | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF LABOR
Division: BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS
Division: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

Division: BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE
To provide adjustment assistance to workers adversely affected by increase of imports of articles like or directly competitive with articles produced by such workers' firm. (diverse)

Division: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
To assure safe and healthful working conditions. (diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1975 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families | |
| 17.400 | $ 60 M | | X | | | |
| 17.500 | Grants: $ 36 M Salaries: $ 74 M | | | X | | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
Division: FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE
Division: FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

Division: FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVES
To improve farm income and rural living. Provides technical assistance and research and counseling services to rural and farmer coops. (diverse)

Division: FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY LOANS
To assist farmers, ranchers, and aquaculture operators with loans to cover losses resulting from a national disaster...so as to return the disaster victims' farming operation(s) to a financially sound basis. (diverse)

FARM LABOR HOUSING LOANS AND GRANTS
To provide decent, safe and sanitary low-rent housing for domestic farm laborers. (diverse)

FARM OPERATING LOANS
To enable operators of not larger than family farms to make efficient use of their land, labor and other resources. Funds may be used for many purposes such as meeting family subsistence needs, financing youth projects, etc. (families)

FARM OWNERSHIP LOANS
To assist eligible farmers and ranchers, through the extension of credit and supervisory assistance, to become owner-operators of not larger than family farms; to make efficient use of the land, labor, and other resources; to carry on sound and successful operations on the farm, and afford the family an opportunity to have a reasonable standard of living. (families)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrient Health Functions | Expressivity on Families | |
| 10.350 | $ 3 M | | X | | | |
| 10.404 | $400 M | | X | | | |
| 10.405 | N/A | | X | | | |
| 10.406 | $625 M | | X | | X | |
| 10.407 | $450 M | | X | | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

| PROGRAM: | TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|---|

GRAZING ASSOCIATION LOANS
To increase income of farm families by a readjustment in the use of land for a purpose which will better serve the communities. (families)

LOW TO MODERATE INCOME HOUSING LOANS
To assist rural families to obtain decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings and related facilities. (families)

RECREATION FACILITY LOANS
To assist farm/ranch owners or tenants to convert part or all of farms to recreational enterprises which will supplement or supplant farm income. (diverse)

VERY LOW-INCOME HOUSING REPAIR LOANS
Give very low-income rural homeowners opportunity to make essential minor repairs to their homes to make them safe for family and community. (families)

RURAL SELF-HELP HOUSING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
To provide financial support for the promotion of a program of technical and supervisory assistance which will aid needy low-income individuals and their families in mutual self-help efforts in rural areas. (families)

EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK LOANS
Make more credit available for livestock operations in order that they may maintain such operations for period specified. (diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families | |
| 10.408 | $ 4 M | | X | | X | |
| 10.410 | $ 2 Billion | | X | | X | |
| 10.413 | $ 2 M | | X | | | |
| 10.417 | $ 20 M | | X | X | X | |
| 10.420 | $ 9 M | | X | | X | |
| 10.425 | $750 M | | X | | | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
Division: FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
Division: EXTENSION SERVICE
Division: FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

Division: FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

CROP INSURANCE
To improve stability of agriculture through a sound system of crop insurance by providing all-risk insurance (natural causes) for individual farmers. (diverse)

Division: EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
To provide educational programs based upon local needs in the broad fields of agricultural production and marketing; rural development; home economics; and youth development. (diverse)

Division: FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

FOOD DISTRIBUTION
To improve the diets of school children and needy persons in households and charitable institutions, the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, infants and young children and other individuals in need of food assistance, and to increase the market for domestically produced foods acquired under surplus removal or price support operations. (families)

FOOD STAMPS
To improve diets of low-income households by supplementing food purchasing ability of eligible low-income families. (families)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families | |
| 10.450 | $ 59 M | | X | | | |
| 10.500 | $194 M | | X | X | | |
| 10.550 | Food donation: $507 M Formula Grants: $ 1 M | | X | | X | |
| 10.551 | $ 5.2 Billion | | X | X | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM
To assist states in providing nutritious breakfasts for school children. (child)

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM
To assist states in making school lunches available to all school children and thereby enhancing their health. (child)

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN
To encourage consumption of fluid milk by children of high school grades and under...through reimbursement to eligible schools. (child)

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN
To supply food to infants and pregnant women at nutritional risk, and to evaluate benefits of food intervention this way. (families)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | [illegible] on Families |
| 10.553 | $117 M | | X | X | |
| 10.555 | $ 1.5 Billion | | X | X | |
| 10.556 | $143 M | | | X | |
| 10.557 | $187 M | | X | X | X |

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Federal Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

INDIAN EDUCATION - ADULTS
To provide general instruction for Indian adults in literacy and high school equivalency, and other adult needs.
(adult)

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
To provide assistance to individual Indians, FAMILIES and groups on problems concerning farming, ranching, family economics, consumer education, homemaking, youth development through 4-H and other youth organizations.
(families)

INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES - CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE
To provide foster home care and appropriate institutional care for dependent, neglected, and handicapped Indian children residing on or near reservations, including those children living in jurisdictions under BIA in Alaska and Oklahoma, where these services are not available from State or local public agencies.
(child)

INDIAN EDUCATION - CONTRACTS WITH INDIAN TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS
To encourage Indian participation in local school affairs and to provide for operation of schools by local Indian people.
(child)

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE
To provide vocational training and employment opportunities for Indians.
(diverse)

INDIAN EDUCATION - DORMITORY OPERATIONS
To provide housing for Indian children attending public schools.
(child)

INDIAN EDUCATION - FEDERAL SCHOOLS
To provide educational opportunities for eligible Indian children who do not have public education opportunities to meet their needs.
(child)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS. FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 15.100 | $ 3 M | | | X | |
| 15.101 | $ 2 M | | | X | X |
| 15.103 | $ 8 M | X | | X | |
| 15.105 | $ 5 M | | | X | |
| 15.108 | $33 M | | X | X | |
| 15.109 | $ 6 M | X | | | |
| 15.110 | $133 M | | | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES - GENERAL ASSISTANCE
To provide assistance for living needs to needy Indians when state or local assistance is not available.
(diverse)

INDIAN EDUCATION - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
To encourage Indian students to continue their education and training past high school. (youth)

INDIAN HOUSING - DEVELOPMENT
To eliminate substandard Indian housing, operates through Indian-tribe operated housing authorities.
(diverse)

INDIAN HOUSING - IMPROVEMENT
Eliminate substandard Indian housing in conjunction with other federal programs.
(diverse)

INDIAN EDUCATION - ASSISTANCE TO SCHOOLS
To assure educational opportunities for Indian children attending private schools that are tribally run, or public schools.
(child)

INDIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES
Maintain criminal justice system where the states have not assumed responsibility. Provides advisory services and counseling, training, investigation of complaints.
(diverse)

INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES - COUNSELING
To help Indians cope with FAMILY problems or other serious social problems. To develop Tribal welfare programs. To help Indians get needed services.
(families)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | Expectancy on Families |
| 15.113 | $ 50 M | | X | | |
| 15.114 | $ 50 M | | | X | |
| 15.115 | $ 3 M | | X | | |
| 15.116 | $ 11 M | | X | | |
| 15.130 | $ 31 M | | | X | |
| 15.131 | $ 24 M | | | X | |
| 15.132 | $ 8 M | | | X | X |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF JUSTICE
Division: CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
Division: COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION
To provide equal education for children regardless of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. To investigate, negotiate, and litigate allegations of employment discrimination by education agencies. (diverse)

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
To provide equal employment opportunities for all without regard to race, religion, national origin or sex. (diverse)

EQUAL ENJOYMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS
To provide equal access to all establishments offering public accomodations without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. (diverse)

FAIR HOUSING
To provide freedom from discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin in connection with the sale, rental, and financing of housing and other related activities. (diverse)

Division: COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE
To help communities and groups cope with disputes, disagreements, and difficulties arising from racial discrimination, or inequities and help them achieve peaceful progress toward justice and equal opportunity for all. (diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | on Families |
| 16.100 | N/A | | | X | |
| 16.101 | N/A | | X | | |
| 16.102 | N/A | | X | | |
| 16.103 | N/A | | X | | |
| 16.200 | $ 40 M | | | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE - DISCRETIONARY GRANTS
To advance national practices, draw attention to programs not emphasized in state plans, and provide special impetus for reform and experimentation within total law enforcement structure. (diverse)

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE - IMPROVING & STRENGTHENING LAW ENFORCEMENT & CRIMINAL JUSTICE
To provide matching grants to implement a state's law enforcement and criminal justice program as developing state comprehensive action plan. (diverse)

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM - STUDENT FINANCIAL AID
To professionalize criminal justice personnel through higher education (including police, courts and correction professions). (diverse)

LAW ENFORCEMENT RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT-PROJECT GRANTS
To encourage and support research and development to improve and strengthen all activities pertaining to crime prevention or reduction, and enforcement of the criminal law. (diverse)

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE - INTERNSHIPS
To provide to students pursuing careers in the criminal justice system an opportunity to have practical work experiences relevant to their studies. (youth)

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE - JUVENILE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION - ALLOCATION TO STATES
To increase the capacity of State and local governments to conduct effective juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs by providing matching grants to each state, and to develop guidelines for state plans that meet the requirement set forth in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention Act of '74 and to assist states in developing these plans. (youth)

| CATALOG # | EXPENDITURES FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 16.501 | $120 M | | | X | |
| 16.502 | $453 M | | | X | |
| 16.504 | $40 M | | X | X | |
| 16.507 | $32 M | | | X | |
| 16.512 | $ .25 M | | X | X | |
| 16.516 | $23 M | | | X | |

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

| PROGRAM: | TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|---|

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION - JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (JJDP), SPECIAL EMPHASIS PREVENTION & TREATMENT
To develop and implement programs that support new approaches, techniques and methods for preventing and responding to juvenile delinquency.
(youth)

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION - JJDP NATIONAL INSTITUTE
To encourage, coordinate, and conduct research and evaluation of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention activities; to provide a clearinghouse and information center for collecting, publishing, and distributing information on juvenile delinquency (data, etc.); to conduct a national training program; and to establish standards for the administration of juvenile justice. (youth)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrurant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 16.517 | $ 20 M | | | X | |
| 16.518 | $ 5 M | | | X | |

Federal Agency: ACTION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

THE FOSTER GRANDPARENTS PROGRAM
To provide part-time volunteer opportunities for low-income persons age 60 and over and to render supportive person-to-person services in health, education, welfare and related residential settings to children having special or exceptional needs. (aged)

RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM
To establish a recognized role in the community and a meaningful life in retirement by developing a wide variety of community volunteer service opportunities for persons 60 years and over. (aged)

VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA
To supplement efforts of community organizations to eliminate poverty and poverty-related human, social and environmental problems by enabling persons from all walks of life and all age groups to perform meaningful and constructive service as volunteers in situations where the application of human talent and dedication may help the poor to overcome the handicaps of poverty and poverty-related problems and secure opportunities for self-advancement. (diverse)

UNIVERSITY YEAR FOR ACTION
To expand the use of full-time university undergraduate and graduate student volunteers, faculty assistance and other university resources in problem solving projects in the poverty community. (diverse)

NATIONAL STUDENT VOLUNTEER PROGRAM
To provide technical assistance materials, on-site consultation and training for an estimated 422,000 students serving as part-time volunteers through some 1,900 local, independent college volunteer programs, and for newly-emerging high school-sponsored student volunteer programs. (youth)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 72.001 | $ 28 M | | | X | |
| 72.002 | $ 18 M | | | X | |
| 72.003 | $ 22 M | | X | X | |
| 72.004 | $ 7 M | | | X | |
| 72.005 | $ 3 M | | | X | |

Federal Agency: ACTION

| PROGRAM: | TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|---|

ACTION COOPERATIVE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM
To strengthen and supplement efforts to meet a broad range of human, social, and environmental needs, particularly those related to poverty, by encouraging and enabling persons from all walks of life and from all age groups to perform meaningful and constructive volunteer service in agencies, institutions, and situations where the application of human talents and dedication may help to meet such needs.

THE SENIOR COMPANION PROGRAM
To provide part-time service opportunities for low-income persons age 60 and over and to provide supportive person-to-person services to persons (other than children) with special or exceptional needs.
(aged)

THE YOUTH CHALLENGE PROGRAM
To support volunteer service delivery models developed by a variety of community groups and organizations, which will give youth in the 14 to 21 age category opportunities to serve poverty communities. It is intended that these opportunities provide the student volunteer with part-time experiences which relate to his classroom, vocational or personal development needs.
(youth)

MINI-GRANT PROGRAM
To provide small amounts of money (not to exceed $5,000 per grant), to local private and non-profit organizations for the purpose of mobilizing relatively large numbers of part-time, uncompensated volunteers to work on human, social and environmental needs.
(diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families | |
| 72.007 | $ 4 M | | X | X | | |
| 72.008 | $ 5 M | | X | X | | |
| 72.009 | $ 3 M | | | X | | |
| 72.010 | $ .5M | | | X | | |

Federal Agency: CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|
| FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE FOR VETERANS<br>To provide assistance to veterans in obtaining Federal employment. | (diverse) |
| FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT FOR DISADVANTAGED YOUTH - PART-TIME<br>To give disadvantaged young people, 16 through 21 years of age, an opportunity for part-time employment with Federal agencies to allow them to continue their education without interruptions caused by financial pressures. | (youth) |
| FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT FOR DISADVANTAGED YOUTH - SUMMER<br>To give disadvantaged young people, ages 16 through 21, meaningful summer employment with the Federal Government. | (youth) |
| FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT FOR THE HANDICAPPED<br>To provide assistance to handicapped persons in obtaining Federal employment. | (diverse) |
| FEDERAL SUMMER EMPLOYMENT<br>To provide summer employment for college students and some high school students. | (youth/adult) |

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | on Families |
| 27.002 | $1.4 M | | X | X | |
| 27.003 | $44 M | X | X | X | |
| 27.004 | $40 M | | X | | |
| 27.005 | $.4 M | | X | | |
| 27.006 | N/A | | X | | |

Federal Agency: COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|
| COMMUNITY ACTION<br>To mobilize and channel resources of government and private organizations into anti-poverty action. | (diverse) |
| COMMUNITY FOOD & NUTRITION<br>To help communities counteract the conditions of hunger and malnutrition among the poor. | (diverse) |
| EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION SERVICES<br>To enable low income individuals and FAMILIES including elderly and near poor to lessen the impact of the high cost of energy and to reduce individual and FAMILY energy consumption. | (families) |
| SUMMER YOUTH RECREATION PROGRAM<br>To provide recreational opportunities for low-income children between the ages of 8 and 13 during the summer months. | (child) |

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 49.002 | $330 M | | X | X | |
| 49.005 | $26 M | | | X | |
| 49.014 | $28 M | | X | | X |
| 49.015 | $17 M | | | X | |

Federal Agency: APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

APPALACHIAN HEALTH PROGRAMS
To provide a flexible, non-categorical approach to the development of health demonstrated projects through community planning on a multi-county basis and implementation of that planning through services.
(diverse)

APPALACHIAN VOCATIONAL & OTHER EDUCATION FACILITIES & OPERATIONS
To provide the people of the region with the basic facilities, equipment and operating funds for the training and education necessary to obtain employment.
(diverse)

APPALACHIAN CHILD DEVELOPMENT
To create a State-level capability for planning child development programs and a program to provide child development services in selected areas.
(child)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 23.004 | $38 M | | | X | |
| 23.012 | $33 M | | X | X | |
| 23.013 | $20 M | | | X | |

Federal Agencies (4): RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD
DEPT. OF THE TREASURY
DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

| PROGRAM: TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|

Federal Agency: RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

SOCIAL INSURANCE FOR RAILROAD WORKERS
To provide partial protection against loss of income for the nation's railroad workers and their families resulting from retirement, death, unemployment or sickness of wage earner. (families)

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

TAX INFORMATION AND EDUCATION
To assure that taxpayers and organizations of taxpayers receive the most current information on the tax obligations established by the Federal tax system. (diverse)

Federal Agency: DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY
To provide a coordinated national highway safety program to reduce traffic accidents, deaths, injuries, and property damage. (Includes driver education, drinking programs, vehicle inspection, pedestrian and bicycle safety, emergency medical services.) (diverse)

Federal Agency: NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
To avoid or substantially minimize industrial strife affecting interstate commerce by providing orderly and peaceful procedures to protect the rights of employers, employees, labor organizations and the general public and to prevent unlawful interference with those rights. (diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nutrurant Health Functions | on Families |
| 57.001 | $ 3.6 Billion | | X | | X |
| 21.003 | $124 M | | X | | |
| 20.600 | $116 M | | | X | |
| 46.001 | $ 68 M | | X | | |

Federal Agencies (2): COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT
OF THE HANDICAPPED

| PROGRAM: | TITLE and Objectives | (Target Group) |
|---|---|---|

Federal Agency: COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

CLEARINGHOUSE SERVICES, CIVIL RIGHTS AND SEX DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS
To communicate civil rights information to the public, emphasizing how people can use policies and programs. (diverse)

Federal Agency: PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

HANDICAPPED EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION
To promote employment opportunities for the physically and mentally handicapped. (diverse)

| CATALOG # | OBLIGATIONS FY 1976 | IMPACTS ON FAMILIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Membership | Material Support Functions | Nuturant Health Functions | Explicitly on Families |
| 29.001 | $ 8 M | | X | X | |
| 53.001 | $ 1 M | | X | | |

# THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

## INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

The Institute for Educational Leadership (IEL) seeks to strengthen present and potential leadership in American education at the policy level of state and federal government. Established in 1971, IEL is a policy planning and coordinating agency for a number of related educational programs, including Education Policy Fellowship Program (EPFP), Educational Staff Seminar (ESS), The Associates Program (TAP), Postsecondary Education Convening Authority (PECA), a radio series over National Public Radio, "Options in Education," Family Impact Seminar (FIS), Washington Policy Semiar (WPS), Ford Fellows in Educational Journalism (FFEJ), and Education of the Handicapped Policy Project (EHPP).

A program of The George Washington University, IEL is supported by a grant from The Ford Foundation and by other foundation and federal grants and contracts.

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## PROGRAMS OF THE INSTITUTE

**August 1977**

### Education Policy Fellowship Program (EPFP)
**Telephone: 223-2415**

Education Policy Fellowship Program (EPFP) (formerly Washington Internships in Education) is a national program designed to help provide future leaders the skills in policymaking they must have to exert effective and enlightened leadership in American education. Funds for the program are provided by the Ford, Rockefeller, and Cleveland Foundations, and other grantors.

Since 1965, the program has placed over 370 mid-career persons in one-year internships in public and private agencies involved in educational policy matters. Carefully recruited sponsors who pay the Fellow's salary serve as on-the-job mentors by demonstrating, through their daily tasks, how educational policy is shaped at the urban, state, or national level. In addition, through weekly meetings, Fellows have the opportunity to interact with authorities in education. National meetings of Fellows with other special groups contribute further to their understanding of educational policymaking. Costs of recruitment, placement, and programs are borne by the EPF Program.

### Educational Staff Seminar (ESS)
**Telephone: 293-3168**

Educational Staff Seminar (ESS) is a professional development program designed for staff members employed by the Executive and Legislative Branches of the federal government in the field of education. It is designed to expose these federal education policymakers to existing programs worth noting around the nation, as well as to innovations, research and emerging ideas in the field. This is accomplished through luncheon and dinner meetings, seminars, and national and international field trips.

Established in 1969, ESS is funded by the Institute and by partial reimbursement from the government agencies served. In fiscal year 1977 ESS conducted 60 programs for over 1800 federal employees.

### The Associates Program (TAP)
**Telephone: 785-4991**

The Associates Program (TAP) is an evolving IEL activity. Its emphasis up to now has been to provide seminars for legislators and other policymakers at state capitals. Begun in 1972 with three state educational seminars TAP now sponsors 22 seminars, all directed by Associates who, on a part-time basis, arrange 5 to 10 programs annually.

TAP maintains a network of state-level "generalists" (Associates) whose ties to IEL in the nation's capital provide rare linkages among federal and state education policy-setters. TAP encourages similar linkages among agencies and coalitions seeking to improve processes in state-level decisionmaking. It also sponsors national and regional conferences dealing with state-level responsibilities in education.

### Postsecondary Education Convening Authority (PECA)
**Telephone: 833-2745**

Under a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, IEL has established an issue development service for consideration and transmission of key policy issues in postsecondary education. The Postsecondary Education Convening Authority (PECA) sponsors conferences, research efforts, task force groups and publications focusing on such issues as institutional licensing, consumer protection, state financing, and adult learning.

### "Options in Education"
**Telephone: 785-6462 or 833-9178**

IEL and National Public Radio co-produce the "Options in Education" series heard weekly over most of NPR's 190 member stations from coast to coast. Voice of America rebroadcasts the one-hour programs, and IEL makes cassettes and transcripts available at minimum costs. "Options" has received awards from the Association of State Education Department Information Officers (1977), The Education Writers Association (1975 and 1976) and from the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (1974). Funds for "Options in Education" are provided by IEL, National Institute of Education, Carnegie Corporation, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and other grantors.

### Washington Policy Seminar (WPS)
**Telephone: 833-1737**

The Washington Policy Seminar (WPS) brings select groups of educators and policymakers to the Capital for three to five days of intensive exposure to the people, processes, and institutions which shape federal education policy. Speakers for the Seminar include Members of Congress, Congressional staff, senior officials of the Executive Branch, leaders of educational lobbies and associations, journalists and seasoned "Washington watchers." Funding for the Seminar is provided by IEL general support funds and reimbursement by sponsoring organizations.

### Family Impact Seminar (FIS)
**Telephone: 296-5330**

The Family Impact Seminar seeks to identify and assess the effect on families and children of a variety of public policies. The Seminar and its several task forces are composed of scholars and policymakers. Together, they examine and test the feasibility of developing "family impact statements" on selected governments policies and programs. The specific issues to be examined are selected from a broad range of existing or proposed public policies. The policies may include some in such areas as education, health or welfare, which are specifically designed to help families and children. Other areas such as taxation, which are focused primarily on other objectives, but nevertheless affect families and children, are also examined. Funding for the Seminar is provided by the Foundation for Child Development, the Lilly Endowment, the Robert Sterling Clark Foundation and the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation.

### Ford Fellows in Educational Journalism
**Telephone: 833-1737**

The Ford Fellows in Educational Journalism is an intensive, short term professional development program for educational reporters and journalists. This pioneering effort offers Fellows a "sabbatical" from the fast-paced immediacy of daily educational reporting and allows them to pursue a full-time, three-month course of independent study in their designated educational interest areas. The program, which is supported jointly by The Ford Foundation, participating news organizations, and the Institute for Educational Leadership, reflects the conviction that better informed media will be a direct and positive influence for better education.